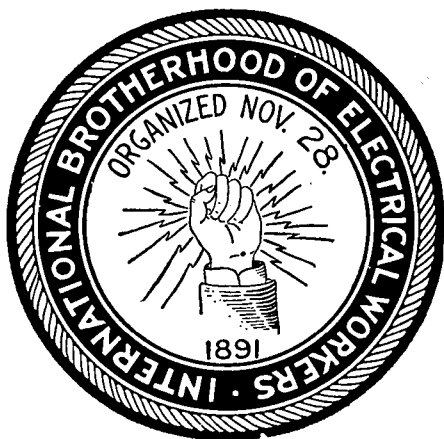


THE ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Edited by PETER W. COLLINS, Grand Secretary

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OUR CONVENTION.

F. J. M'NULTY, GRAND PRESIDENT.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will meet in regular convention on Monday, September 20, 1909, in the city of Chicago, Illinois.

That our next convention will be the most important convention in the history of our Brotherhood is apparent to all members that have kept in touch with the crisis we have successfully passed through. Our constitution, like the constitution of all organizations, is far from being perfect, its defects are plain to all of us that have kept in touch with the questions that have confronted our Brotherhood since our last convention held in Louisville, Ky., September, 1905.

The members of our organization are not blessed with the foresight of a Solomon, consequently we could not see the defects of our present laws when we adopted them.

The members who, since our last convention, have severed their connection with our Brotherhood, assisted in enacting these laws.

We have obligated ourselves to conform to and abide by the constitution and by-laws of the Brotherhood before being admitted to membership, and that obligation ought to be honestly fulfilled, regardless of our personal opinion of any particular law or of our entire constitution.

It is quite true that we can sever our connection with the Brotherhood at any time we deem it advisable, but the fact that as an individual we are dissatisfied with some of our laws or all of them, does not justify us in being unfaithful to the obligations we assumed when admitted to membership in the Brotherhood, nor can there be any justification in conspiring with malcontents and disgruntled members to disrupt the Brotherhood.

Treason against our common country cannot be justified. Treason against a Trades Union means the hand of good fellowship extended to the rebellious from antagonistic employers, until they (the antagonistic employers) have accomplished their desires, in totally impairing the efficiency of the trade union.

In spite of all the obstacles placed in the path of our Brotherhood by deluded and misguided former members and antagonistic employers, it will continue to carry forward the great principles for which it stands, and the future will witness a stronger and greater organization of Electrical Workers, due to the obstacles which we will have successfully overcome.

Many of the members of our Brotherhood are not satisfied with our constitution as a whole, but let it be said to the credit of those members they consider our Brotherhood greater than their individual opinion of any of our laws and have remained loyal to their obligations and await the proper time and place to put forth their ideas as to the proper changes in our laws and what those changes should be.

There is one thing that should always be remembered in the enactment of our laws, and that is that the action of our convention is not final. A convention can only recommend changes in our laws to our membership as a whole and a majority of all members voting is required before such recommendations become law. If you have not done so before you should read this article, get a constitution, and read same over carefully, or, better still, get one or two of our members and go over the constitution with them, pick out as many of the flaws therein as possible, discuss them, draw up amendments you think will close the loop holes and new sections where you think it necessary. Bring them up at the next meeting of your Local Union, endeavor to have them endorsed and have them mailed to the Constitution Committee, in care of the Grand Secretary. They will be turned over to the Constitution Committee unopened.

This will greatly assist your Constitution Committee and the convention. Do not wait until too late; do it now.

Here are a few suggestions:

A national sick benefit.

A higher death benefit.

A national strike benefit.

An out-of-work benefit.

A superannuation benefit.

A death benefit for members' wives.

A law to protect the death benefit of the members that pay their dues to their Local Unions previous to the expiration of the three months limit, but whose per capita is not received in the General Office until after the three months limit.

A law to prevent Local Unions issuing journeymen cards to members not qualified to perform the work required of a journeyman.

A law to prevent Local Unions admitting honorary members.

A law to make the WORKER self-supporting by having the member subscribe for it direct to the G. O., which would make it of personal interest to each member to notify the editor when he changes his address.

A law to enable any ex-member who has taken out a withdrawal card and who has held same with honor to the Brotherhood to return to the Brotherhood on payment of a stated nominal sum.

A law to enable any member retiring from the trade who has applied for and has been granted, a withdrawal card by his Local Union, to be entitled to national death benefits by paying his monthly per capita tax to the G. O. through his Local Union so long as his withdrawal card is not annulled by his Local Union.

A law to enable members that are promoted to the positions of General Foreman, Superintendents, or any position higher than Gang Foreman, to retain their membership in the Brotherhood by paying a stated monthly due to the G. O.

A law to drop from our rolls a member when indebted to his L. U. for six months' dues.

A law to enable an ex-member who has been dropped for non-payment of dues to join as a new member with the consent of the Local Union to which he previously belonged.

A law to make it compulsory on a Local Union to allow another Local Union to admit as a new member an ex-member that has been dropped for non-payment of dues, provided no fines stand against him for violation of its laws, its working rules or the obligations of the Brotherhood.

A law raising the minimum monthly dues to one dollar.

A law raising the monthly per capita tax to the G. O. to forty cents per month, provided added responsibility is placed upon our Brotherhood.

Of course, to adopt some of the changes suggested here would require changes in various parts of the constitution to conform thereto. There are logical arguments that can be presented for the adoption of the suggestions and it is for the purpose of bringing out those arguments I have offered them, and I want it understood further that it is for the further purpose of getting our membership interested, to the extent of having them consider carefully the new laws and the amendments to our old ones that will be submitted to them for decision by our convention that I have made the above suggestions.

I expect to submit several suggestions to the Constitution Committee and it is the duty of every member to submit suggestions therefore, if any amendments are offered that I am opposed to, I am going to fight against their adoption, and it is the duty of every member to fight against the adoption of any amendment offered that they are opposed to. If we will all follow this plan you can rest assured that the amendments agreed to will have to be sound and practical. There is room for improvement in our laws, as is the case with all progressive trade unions, so let us all get to work and make an honest and intelligent effort to construct our organic law that we may keep abreast of the times.

In another part of this issue of our WORKER you will find Article 17 of our constitution printed in full. Study it carefully and be guided thereby. Remember the laws were made to apply to all of us, and no law can be construed to apply to some of our members and not to all.

The laws will be strictly enforced and applied to all, regardless of who they may be or where they may come from.

I make the latter statement for the reason that it has been circulated that certain Local Unions are to be given special favors and the laws not enforced if they should affect them.

Section 4 of Article 17 reads as follows:

"No L. U. of the I. B. E. W. shall be entitled to representation at the I. C. unless said L. U. has been in the Brotherhood six months prior to the convention."

This law is very plain and Local Unions should not experience any trouble in deciding whether or not it applies to them. If there is any doubt arises in your mind as to whether this law affects your Local or not write to the G. O. and you will receive the information. This will eliminate any chance of misunderstanding.

Section 9 of Article 17 reads as follows:

"No member shall be elected as a delegate or alternate unless he shall have been a member in good standing in his L. U. at least twelve months immediately previous to the convention, provided his L. U. has been in existence that long."

This law is also plain and cannot be misconstrued.

In talking over the interpretation of this law with a Brother, he stated that there was nothing in the law to prevent the President of a Local Union appointing a member as delegate to the I. C. who had not been in good standing in his L. U. for twelve months previous to the convention. It is needless for me to state that this member was not eligible to be elected delegate.

An officer who enforces the law is sometimes condemned by unthinking members, but the executive officers of our organization have been directed by the membership to carry into effect its laws, and it will be done without fear or favor.

Section 11 of Article 17 reads as follows:

"The R. S. of each L. U. shall, immediately after the election of delegates, notify the G. S., giving the name or names of delegates and alternates. It is very important that the Recording Secretary notify the Grand Secretary the names of the delegates and alternates as soon after their election as is possible."

Remember that the Constitution and Auditing Committee must be appointed by the members of the E. B. and the G. V. P.'s, and they will want to know the names of the delegates elected in their respective districts so as to make their appointments.

Our coming convention will be held in strict accordance with our laws. I have been informed that the dual organization was making an effort to have as many of its cohorts or sympathizers that remain in our ranks, and who are eligible, elected as delegates to our convention for the purpose of trying to make us violate our laws, in conducting the convention, and fighting to have the convention seat delegates not legally entitled to same. Then towards the end of the convention or after it adjourns, go into Court and enjoin us from putting any action of the convention into effect on the grounds that we did not adhere to our laws and therefore our actions were illegal, such action to be taken if the conclusions of the convention does not suit them.

You may say, "Could individuals do that if they wanted to?" Answer: "Did not one individual member in Cleveland, Ohio, apply to the Courts and succeeded in tying up over eighty thousand dollars of our funds?"

As actions speak louder than words, it is unnecessary for me to comment any further on this, other than state that which one member can do in Cleveland, it is logical to suppose one member can do elsewhere, and we have it from reliable sources that they intend doing so if we give them any opportunity.

Of course it is a very easy matter to start law proceedings, but it is another thing to accomplish the desired ends thereby.

If we follow our laws and enforce them the seceders, directly or indirectly, can start a hundred suits at law against the bona fide organization, but such proceedings will avail them nothing, as all Courts of law recognize the laws of all voluntary organizations as binding on all members thereof. If, on the other hand, we did not follow our laws in conducting our convention there is no doubt but that the emissaries of the seceders could cause us a great deal of trouble in Courts of law, but we need have no fear of that as our laws will be enforced as they have been in the past.

To be forewarned is to be forearmed, and it is therefore the duty of every member that has the future welfare of our Brotherhood at heart to assist in making our next convention the most successful convention in the history of our Brotherhood, and help in enforcing our laws without fear or favor and with justice to all of our members.

A circular letter will be sent to all Local Unions in due time relative to Hotels and Convention Hall in the Convention City.

It is the duty of every local to send members as delegates that are eligible to be

delegates in accordance with the laws, thereby being assured that their delegates will be seated and their local represented in the convention.

Do not overlook the fact that the laws now in our constitution must govern us until they are changed and that it takes an affirmative referendum vote before any contemplated changes become effective.

So do not be misled by any statement to the contrary circulated for the purpose of causing dissension.

Send as delegates members that are unbiased, members that are seeking the truth, members that will insist on justice for all and favors for none. Members that will help legislate for the greater and the more powerful International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD AT BOSTON, MASS, ON JULY 11, 1909,

Convention was called to order by the president, John J. McLaughlin, at 10:30 a. m. Roll call of officers found all present, except V. P. Smith and Farrell. The several committees, as provided by the constitution, appointed. All delegates with credentials were seated, no objection being offered.

Minutes of session held February 7, 1909, read and approved.

Adjourned to meet at 1:30 o'clock in Blatchford hall.

Afternoon session was called to order at 1:30 p. m., President McLaughlin in the chair.

Grand Secretary Peter W. Collins addressed the Council on the general conditions of the Brotherhood in the United States and advised the delegates that the final outcome would be a defeat for the dual organization, as all court decisions to date had been in favor of the officers recognized by the American Federation of Labor. The charters of a number of organizations had been suspended, because they had refused to unseat delegates from dual local unions.

Letters from Vice President W. J. Farrell read. Organizer instructed to write and explain conditions. Letters of Grand Secretary Collins and Brother J. L. Kelley read and filed. The committee on resolutions reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

In Convention Assembled, July 11, 1909.
To the Officers and Delegates, N. E. D. C.:

WHEREAS, The I. A. T. S. E. has entered into agreements with the I. B. E. W. relative to jurisdiction in theatres, and has immediately broken and repudiated them; and

WHEREAS, The international conventions of the I. A. T. S. E. has repudiated each agreement, notwithstanding the fact

that at least one of them was signed and endorsed by President Gompers of the A. F. of L., which is sufficient evidence that the organization has no intention of being fair; and

WHEREAS, The members of the I. A. T. S. E. are unjustly doing electrical work, which should be done by members of the I. B. E. W.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Council go on record as requesting the G. A. to have the matter taken up at the next I. C. with the object of having the I. B. E. W. insist on recognition of jurisdiction over all electrical work, of every nature, in all theatres.

Approved by committee. Adopted July 11, 1909, and the secretary ordered to mail a copy to the secretary, State branch.

Organizer Martin T. Joyce read his report, which was approved by the convention.

Moved and carried that the secretary stand instructed to prefer charges against L. E. Kimball as is provided by the Constitution, Articles 30 and 31.

Moved and carried that the organizer stand instructed to visit Providence, R. I., as soon as possible.

By unanimous vote Boston was chosen as the place for the next convention, January, 1910.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary write all locals in Greater Boston and request that each Local appoint a committee of three members to meet at 987 Washington street, Boston, on August 31, at 2 p. m.

Adjourned at 6 p. m. to meet in Boston, Saturday, January 8, 1910, at 10 a. m.

CHAS. W. HANSCOM,

Secretary-Treasurer.

3 Edwards St., Quincy, Mass.

ELECTRIC INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.

By A. E. YOELL, Secretary Asiatic Exclusion League.

WITHIN the past few years the progress of the Japanese in the electrical profession has been something astonishing. The information here submitted was translated from a Japanese publication, "The Electrician's Friend," and shows the condition of the industry in the Empire in 1908.

Telegraphs. Telegraph offices at the close of 1908, 3,308; total length of telegraph lines, 5,387 miles; total length of wires, 92,229 miles; telegrams handled, domestic, 7,544,400; foreign, 363,260.

Wireless. The Teishinsho system, which differs from the Marconi and De Forrest systems, is the result of long study. Nearly all Japanese steamships on foreign lines, all naval vessels, from battleships to torpedo boat destroyers, are equipped with the system of wireless telegraphy, and the wireless telephone was successfully used at the great naval review off Kobe last Autumn (1908).

Telephones. In 1907 the Government ordered an extension of lines at an estimate of \$10,000,000. There is a rule that any place may obtain a telephone exchange on special application, and in accordance with that rule 122 regular and special exchanges were installed last year, including Formosa, Korea and Manchuria. Existing exchanges, 206.

Electric Manufacture. This industry made gigantic strides in 1908, and is successfully competing with foreign products, even 300 to 500 kilowatt generators, of which 200,000 volt oil immersed testing transformers, and 50,000 to 150,000 volt insulators were manufactured. The depreciation of copper has greatly encouraged the electric manufacturing industry. A large number of electrical educational institutions have been established and the publication of books on electrical science and chemistry is largely carried on.

From a report of Vice Consul Babbitt of Yokohama, information is derived that should serve to put the electricians of this country upon their guard. The Shibaura Seisakujo, an electrical machine factory, controlled by the great merchant princes, the Mitsui family, has amalgamated with the Tokyo Electric Company and other Japanese capitalists, under the direction of the General Electric Company of the United States. The capital of the amalgamation will be increased to \$2,000,000, 51 per cent of the shares being allotted to the American Company in consideration of the acquirement by the new company of all the patents owned by the General Electric Company. What this portends may be readily understood

through the fact that the Edison Phonograph Company has established a plant in Japan for the manufacture of records, and that very recently seven large cases of them arrived on one of the Pacific Mail Company's steamers, consigned to Jersey City. It is hardly necessary to say that in a short while we may expect to hear of the arrival of consignments of electrical appliances made in Japan by 50 cents per day labor.

THE LUMPER'S SOLILOQUY.

(Or Hamlet Up-to-Date.)

To cut, or not to cut, that is the question;
Whether 'tis not better in the end
To let the chap who knows not the worth
Have the work at cut-throat price, or,
To take up arms against the competition,
And, by opposing cut for cut, end it.

To cut—and by cutting put the other
cutter
Out of business—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To cut—to slash
Perchance myself to get it in the neck—
Aye, there's the rub; for when one starts
To meet the other fellow's price, 'tis like
as not
He'll find he's up against it good and hard.

To cut and slash is not to end confusion,
And the many evils the trade is pestered
with;
Nay, nay, 'tis but the forerunner
Of debts and mortgage, such course portends.
'Tis well to get the price the work is
worth
And not be bullied into doing it
For what So and So will do it for.

Methinks I'll make the customer understand
My work is *It*, the only *It* worth having;
And, having *him* on a string,
I'll cinch the argument with specimens;
Thus will I gather good business.
Price-cutting doth appear unseemly,
What *his* work is worth, and who, ere
long,

By very stress of making vain comparison
'Twixt bank account and liabilities,
Will make his exit inglorious from the
stage (profession)
And fit only for the man who thinks he
knows it all.
(With apologies to Shakespeare.)

—From the Carpenter.

LABOR'S BRIGHTER HORIZON.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS in the American Federationist.

JUST before leaving the United States on a European trip directed by the American Federation of Labor convention, it may not be amiss to call attention to the fact that there is evidence that the lull in the progress of the labor movement of our country, caused by months of business depression, is nearly over, and that an improvement in the situation is at hand. The labor organizations report a growing membership and unions are being organized all along the line, and better than all, the spirit of the men of labor has revived. The significant victory of the street railway men of Philadelphia is encouraging. The concessions of the employing hatters in Danbury, Conn., after their stubborn opposition to the union, portends a glorious ending to that great and long drawn out contest. In Rochester, N. Y., the carpenters have been successful in their struggle; elsewhere throughout the country the workers evince the greatest activity and interest in promoting not only their own progress and welfare, but that of the whole people.

When the financial panic occurred in October, 1907, and industrial stagnation followed, the American labor movement was confronted with one of the most menacing situations which had ever been presented to the workers. The old-time policy of wage reduction as a way out of the panic stared the workers in the face. They declared this time with emphasis and reiterated it from time to time, that under no circumstances would they consent to wage reductions; that even though they lost in such a contest they would rather resist and lose than tamely accept a reduction of wages. Labor maintained an attitude of mind and purpose which had its beneficent influence not only upon the workers but upon the captains of industry, and it is to the lasting credit of the labor movement of our country that we have passed through this entire period of more than a year and a half of industrial stagnation with hundreds of thousands of workers unemployed, and yet with no substantial reduction in wages made anywhere among the union men. Even the unorganized have suffered less severely in this respect on account of the uncompromising stand taken by the union.

When it is borne in mind that during this period the workers were also beset by the malignant attacks of Van Cleave and his satellites who boasted the creation of a war fund of a million and a half dollars to crush out not only the organized labor movement, but to intimidate all the workers. Our movement was persecuted with all the power that such an aggre-

gation could bring, it exhibited all the prejudice, bigotry, ignorance and antagonism so characteristic of the uninformed and rapacious. It is a remarkable testimony to the virility of our movement and the intelligence of our men that the labor movement has not only survived these attacks but shows more vitality and hope than ever before.

The turn in the tide of the labor movement has set in, and it behooves every man of labor to gird on his armor and do yeoman work in the organizing of the yet unorganized, to go among the toilers and preach the gospel of united action, to make our unions attractive, not only to the organized, but also to the unorganized, to have them understand the magnificent results already achieved in the interest of all labor. Let our men of labor bring to their attention the wrongs endured and the rights yet to be achieved. Let every effort be made to establish a shorter workday—the eight hour day—and make it universal, for higher wages and better homes, better factory conditions, better and higher standards of life in every direction. It is now the imperative duty of every union man and sympathizer with the cause of labor to redouble his energy, loyalty, and devotion for the great cause of the human uplift. This in memory of the sacrifices and achievements of those who have gone before us in the cause of labor and for the millions yet unborn who will profit by every improvement and advance in conditions made in our time—the touchstone of our achievement being organization, fraternity, solidarity and federation.

* * *

KIRBY, THE NEW ROLAND.

Mr. John Kirby, Jr., the new president of the manufacturers' association, was most bellicose in his attitude toward organized labor in his inaugural address at the time of his recent election. He said among other absurd things: "The way to handle the animal that we have been fighting is to take him by the horns and shake the cussedness out of him."

That is not exactly a new policy; Mr. Van Cleave has been trying that and Mr. Post and Mr. Parry before him, and yet the Organized Labor "animal" so far from hanging to existence by a mere thread as Mr. Kirby asserts in another part of his speech is really stronger and lustier than ever. It may not be entirely safe to take the "animal" by the horns. Some one else might be thrown.

Mr. Kirby waxed very abusive and, as usual with such attempts, resorted to misrepresentation instead of stating

facts. He seemed especially angry that representatives of the American Federation of Labor had accepted invitations to speak before women's clubs and that the Y. M. C. A. even desired information on the labor movement and that men of standing in the community should associate with leaders of organized labor. Such wild abuse might contain possibilities for grave public mischief were it not neutralized by its own vicious stupidity.

Mr. Kirby as the Bombastes Furiosus of the Manufacturers' Association is likely to do more harm to his own class and colleagues than to the hosts of labor. He is likely to complete the revolt which started with an outburst in his convention against Van Cleave's abuse of organized labor. Some employers have been wont to charge labor unions with harboring the fire-eating type of demagogue whose speech savored of recklessness and exaggeration. But if this were ever in a degree true of labor's representatives it might have been accounted for by the burning sense of wrong which conceivably would render a man bitter and violent in his statements; but we hear very little nowadays of this type of labor orator. Strangely enough the Manufacturers' Association adopts the irresponsible, bitter, reckless tone and its hated opponent the labor union managers to keep sweet tempered even under remarkable provocation.

Mr. Kirby forgets that under our American institutions the workers are not in a separate class, there is not the old time status of master and servant, but all are in some sense master of their own destiny and all equally valuable as citizens of our country. None may gainsay the right of the workers to organize for self-improvement and for the uplift of the whole people. Mr. Kirby makes the mistaken assumption that labor has no rights except those accorded by the employers and that the organization of labor is maliciously mischievous.

But the people of our country know better. They know that the labor union is an economic necessity, that it is here to stay, and that the mouthpieces of the Kirbys and Van Cleave's but discredit the cause which they profess to represent.

The labor union was born of the impositions and injustice of employers who, confident of their strength, treated the workers just as Mr. Kirby would have them treated now. He would have them regarded as slaves and criminals. He would deny them all rights before the law, and then grossly misrepresent their effort to obtain justice.

We fear that Mr. Kirby suffered somewhat from exasperation and trepidation. He finds that the sensible and fair-minded employers of the country are not to be fooled by the bitter, vindictive, and virulent abuse which the Van Cleave's Je-

light in heaping upon the labor unions. There are a good many employers who have met the labor unions at close quarters and who like them. They have dealt with unions for a period of years and find the dealing satisfactory. Such men can not be fooled or coerced into joining the Manufacturers' Association and contributing money in order that the labor unions may be villified and hounded out of existence.

While the labor unions much prefer to spend their resources in the constructive work of organization, and regret the expenditures made necessary in court proceedings and unjust injunction cases, yet we can say truthfully that the fierce attacks of the hirelings of the Manufacturers' Association in last two years have but raised up friends for the labor movement on every side. Despite the depression of the past year and a half the unions have held their own and there is no trace of any ill effect from the attacks of the Van Cleave's, and they are now moving forward. Such persecution has always made the persecuted flourish. The result seems to worry Mr. Kirby. It looks as though he were not too cheerful or too hopeful in taking up the bad job where Van Cleave left it off.

If the Manufacturers' Association had any desire to become a force for good or to range itself with the constructive and progressive organizations of our time it should pray for a president who would evidence a sufficient amount of well-balanced gray matter in his cranium to refrain from such mouthings as those by which Mr. Kirby immensely amused the whole country recently.

We said in our editorial last month: "It is needless to say that we entertain neither hope nor desire that the National Association of Manufacturers shall elect as its president some supine employer who has neither the courage, intelligence, nor the honesty of his convictions: but he need not be an extremist or a fanatic or centuries behind the times. A man filling so responsible a position should be an employer representative in character, representative in business, and representative of the best conceptions of American manhood and citizenship."

Mr. Kirby is none of those things, we regret to say, but the effect of his time-worn tactics will be to make his own colleagues ridiculous rather than to inflict any great damage on the workers.

Meanwhile the labor movement goes serenely on its way, building up and perfecting its organization co-operating with every civic, reform and educational force which makes for progress. A comparison of the work achieved by the labor union in its constructive efforts and the destructive tactics of the Kirbys and Van Cleave's should draw a parallel which no sensible employer can afford to ignore.

ARTICLE XVII.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

SECTION 1. The I. B. E. W. shall meet in convention on the third Monday in September, every four years, at such place as shall be decided upon by referendum vote.

SEC. 2. Immediately after the opening of the I. C., the G. P. and the chairman of the E. B. shall appoint a committee on rules and credentials, and after report of committee on rules and credentials, he shall appoint the following committees: 1st, G. P.'s Report; 2d, G. S.'s Report; 3d, G. T.'s Report; 4th, E. B.'s Report; 5th, Ways and Means; 6th, Finance; 7th, Grievance and Appeals; 8th, Resolutions. These committees shall each consist of seven members.

SEC. 3. On motion of five Local Unions in good standing, no two L. U.'s to be in the same E. B. district, the place for holding the convention can be changed by a two-thirds vote of the Locals voting, each L. U. having only one vote. The votes to be decided by a two-thirds vote of its members. A special I. C. can be called in the same manner.

SEC. 4. No L. U. of the I. B. E. W. shall be entitled to representation at the I. C. unless said L. U. has been in the Brotherhood six months prior to the convention.

SEC. 5. The G. P. and G. T., prior to the convention, shall deposit sufficient funds in such bank in the convention city as they may select, to be used to defray the expenses of said convention.

SEC. 6. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of the majority of the delegates attending. The I. C. shall be governed by the following rules:

1. Call to Order.
2. Presenting Credentials.
3. Reports of Committee on Credentials.
4. Roll Call.
5. Reading of Minutes.
6. Appointment of Committees.
7. Communications and Bills.
8. Resolutions, etc.
9. Reports of Officers and E. B.
10. Reports of Committees.
11. Unfinished Business.
12. Nomination and Election of Officers.
13. Installation of Officers.
14. New Business.
15. Adjournment.

SEC. 7. The basis of representation at the I. C. shall be as follows: One delegate for one hundred members or less,

and one delegate for each additional one hundred or majority fraction thereof.

SECTION A. For transportation, sleeper and living expenses en route to the convention the Finance Committee will, from the convention fund, pay to each delegate a sum equal to 6 cents per mile, one way, by the shortest practicable route, for said delegate.

The distribution of the above transportation allotments shall be made at earliest date consistent with the proper auditing of the individual statements.

SEC. B. After the payment of such other expenses against the convention fund as are specifically named in the Constitution and the setting aside of a reserve balance of not less than \$500.00, the remainder of the said fund shall be distributed equally to all delegates who remain until the day of final adjournment, except that the amount so distributed shall not exceed \$40.00 per delegate.

SEC. C. The G. S. will have ready for the use of the F. C. a blank statement for distribution to each delegate, properly ruled for the following information: Name of delegate, number of Local and name of city, number of miles on each route traveled, total number of miles traveled, signature.

SEC. D. F. C. shall be entitled to pay from the convention fund such bills for stationery, printing, etc., as are incidental to the distribution of the said fund, but no other expenses shall be paid from said fund except such as are specifically directed in this Constitution.

SEC. E. The G. S. shall set aside from the per capita $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per month per member as a convention fund; said fund is specifically created for the purpose of meeting the expenses of delegates to the International Convention, and shall remain inviolate for the purpose for which set aside.

SEC. 8. The delegate or his L. U. shall advance funds to enable said delegate to attend I. C. The delegate shall present his expense account to the Finance Committee, and the I. C. shall determine the method of meeting all expense accounts. L. U.'s shall, at their option, pay their delegates a per diem, but a L. U. shall not be entitled to convention expenses for its delegate unless said L. U. has been in the Brotherhood at least six months prior to the convention.

SEC. 9. No member shall be elected as a delegate or alternate unless he shall have been a member in good standing in his L. U. at least twelve months immediately previous to the convention, provided his L. U. has been in existence that long.

SEC. 10. Each L. U. shall be entitled to its full vote in accordance with Sec. 6 of this article, and where but one delegate is sent, he shall cast the vote to which his L. U. is entitled under said section.

SEC. 11. The R. S. of each L. U. shall immediately after the election of delegates notify the G. S., giving the name or names of delegates and alternates.

SEC. 12. Any L. U. shall be entitled to representation in the I. C. in accordance

with the number of members in good standing on the first of the month in which the convention is held, except as heretofore provided.

SEC. 13. Each delegate shall establish his claim to a seat by credentials duly sealed and signed by the President and R. S. of his L. U.

SEC. 14. Members whose cards show them to be members of the I. B. E. W. for one year, and who are in good standing, shall be admitted to the sessions of the I. B., but shall have no voice or vote, and shall be seated in a part of the hall reserved for them.

SEC. 15. The I. C. shall elect delegates to the conventions of the A. F. of L. and N. B. T. C.

WRONGS TO BE RIGHTED.

BY GEORGE W. BOPE.

The following address, by Mr. George W. Bope, of Columbus, Ohio, first vice-president of the American Federation of Musicians, was delivered in support of a resolution introduced May 12th at the national convention of the American Federation of Musicians at Minneapolis, Minn., condemning the action of Justice Wright in sentencing Samuel Gompers, John Mitchel and Frank Morrison to jail for the alleged violation of the court's order in the Buck's Stove and Range Company case.

In his argument, Mr. Bope said:

"The doctrines enunciated in this set of resolutions are fundamental—fundamental to the proper administration of government—fundamental to the happiness and welfare of all our people.

The principles embodied in this set of resolutions, if perpetuated, are the bulwark of this republic. If denied, then the old ship of state must clear for action!

From the time the infant child liberty was rocked in the cradle by Washington, Adams, and Jefferson, down to a period when we are represented by the powerful genius and the unapproached natural resources of 80,000,000 of people, "liberty and justice" has been the watchword of the American nation. I have always been of the belief that God and nature have made laws which, unless restricted in their operation by the intervention of human agencies, give to every man an equal opportunity to work out his own destiny in this world.

And it is this intervention of some of these human agencies, operating through the judiciary, that I desire to consider.

Judge Wright's castigation of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison and his terrific arraignment of labor, was couched in terms of calumny, vituperation, and reproach. Every trust lawyer in the country pronounced Judge Wright's tirade sound judicial doctrine. Every law-breaking corporation indorsed it. Every subsidized sheet editorially commended it. The general public was thunderstruck. The American Federation of Labor was staggered.

I do not charge that Judge Wright has been commercially inoculated with the poison fang of the manufacturers' association. Neither do I charge that he has been infected from an injection at the hands of the scorpions of so-called industrial alliances. But I do charge that he is at variance with Magna Charta, Plymouth Rock, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln. I do charge that he arrayed himself against every constitutional guarantee. I do charge that his findings in this case are in violent conflict with the Declaration of Independence, and if carried to their logical conclusion, American justice becomes a travesty, the federal constitution a delusion, American liberty a dream, American citizenship a malediction, and American institutions a base mockery.

Just as the rope that dragged William Lloyd Garrison through the streets of Boston was the same rope that subsequently hanged treachery and treason until they were dead, so the clanking of the chains of Gompers and Mitchell and Morrison, as they march lock-step to prison, if they ever do so march, will sound the death-knell of judicial absolutism in this country."

EDITORIAL.

PETER W. COLLINS.

LABOR AND THE CHURCH.

(Extracts from address of Peter W. Collins before the Mississippi Valley Chautauqua, Aug. 8, 1909.)

LABOR AND THE CHURCH. The part which the Christian church has taken in aid of the toilers in all ages since its establishment has been one of great moment in the uplift of their cause. In fact, history records that even in the days of the ancient guilds when the toilers were persecuted by those high in the councils of government, the church spread her protecting arm over them and preserved them for destruction.

Her position from the beginning has been that the laborer is worthy of his hire. That just compensation should be paid to him and that his environment should be such as in keeping with the precepts of her great founder—the Carpenter of Nazareth, and while there are those who seek to injure the church and who refuse to give her just credit for the position she has taken in all the ages in aid of the workers, the fact remains most evident that her assistance has always been given and has been the means of preserving and protecting the progress they have made.

The church stands for the sanctity of the home and the maintenance of the family, the units of society, the basis of the state and civilization, and to this end her power is directed for the preservation of these things which mean so much to the workers—the home and the family.

It is indeed regretable that in this age there are those who would destroy these great units of civilization and government upon which the foundations of our institutions are built, and the progress and perpetuity of republican institutions made possible. In co-operation with the church, labor has achieved much and each step in its progress eminently testifies to the character of the work done.

As a civic factor in the accomplishment of results for the common good it has done much and the results achieved by constant and untiring efforts of those who believed in the principles of the great movement of labor speak well for the work done.

While labor has done much in the past, the future ought to be glorious and the possibilities for the making of a higher standard of citizenship and a better grade of character in men is great. To my mind labor should have its university, for while it has its elementary schools in the local unions of the land and its secondary schools in the central bodies and affiliated organizations, it should have one great institution of learning established by

its own funds and maintained by the workers to aid in the achievement of its ideals and the propagation to the world of the principles of the great movement that means so much to the worker.

To this end the best thought of those acquainted with its work in and out of the movement should be given to the end that a full consideration of the value of such an institution might be made possible to all who are friendly to its aims.

Labor is indeed a great moral force in the land and in every community we see exemplified the truth and value of its work as a factor and a moral force. It makes possible sanitary conditions in the workshops and factories of the commonwealths of the land. It makes possible a fair day's wage for work performed and by so doing it eliminates the occasion for depravity by making not only the environment of the workers morally healthy, but the environment of the home and family morally sound. It stands for the elimination of graft and other evils in the body politic and it strikes with a mighty force any attempt at perfidy in its own ranks,

While it is true that the labor movement, like all other great movements for the common good, is a human institution with its shortcomings and its mistakes, it is a fact and conceded by all fair-minded people that the value of its work both for the uplift of the toilers, but to the community itself is indeed inestimable. Labor believes in arbitration. It stands for the adjustment of differences of opinion by conciliation and by arbitration and it believes that in coming together of the worker and the employer around the conference board differences can be adjusted without either the sacrifice of principle or self-respect. The value of this coming together and meeting in conference; of investigating and ascertaining conditions and applying the proper remedy is emphasized in the work accomplished by the recent Industrial Commission of the great State of Illinois.

This commission, which was composed of three representatives of labor, three of the employer with three from the public generally, met for the purpose of recommending remedial legislation necessary for the protection of the health, safety and comfort of the employes of the commonwealth. There were on this commission men who did not employ union labor; there were other men in professional life who had no conception of the conditions surrounding the workers until an actual investigation proved the necessity for remedial legislation. The employers on that commission with the employees and the public arrived after months of careful investigation and analysis and argument at the conclusion of giving the State of Illinois the best code of protective legislation for the workers of any state in the Union, and the bill drafted by the commission, which was reported to the legislature, was unanimously adopted by the legislature and signed by the Governor of the commonwealth. The work of this commission has emphasized the value of this coming together, for the men who served on this commission, particularly those of the employers and employees, represented entirely divergent points of view. Views which, in the past, have occasioned conflict between

them because they failed to meet upon a common ground and discuss the differences of opinion. If the policy of conciliation and arbitration, for which the labor movement stands, is followed in every state of the Union, the effect of the work accomplished will be as great and have as beneficial effects as that of the great State of Illinois.—From Illinois State Register.

THE TARIFF.

The recent debates in Congress over the proposed tariff bill, which was prepared by the special interests of the country, and which received the approval of President Taft, shows that there is something lacking in the machinery of the government in connection with the preparation of tariff measures. We see from an analysis of the bill enacted by the Congress that the workingmen of the country are heavily taxed and unjustly and unfairly burdened for the special profit of men who are simply friends of the party in power and who are getting their reward for contributions to the campaign fund. We admire men like La Follette, Gore and Cummings, who stand on principles and are willing to fight for them, but we regret that the odds are so greatly against them in the packed upper chamber of the Congress. We also regret that a system can prevail in the administration of our public affairs at the capital city of the country wherein a character like Cannon, the Speaker of the House, can simply, by his prejudice, make impossible the enactment into laws of proper and necessary measures for the benefit of all the people. A man who has stood against the conservation of our national resources, who has ever been the friend of privileged interests seeking special legislation, and who has continually blocked legislation of benefit to the whole people. We feel that a campaign of education of some kind is necessary for the enlightenment of the people to the end that these conditions may be remedied. A participation in the civic affairs is the duty of every citizen and he who neglects this duty has no cause for complaint against the evils of such conditions.

LABOR DAY.

Labor Day will soon be with us, and on that day the men of labor from one end of the land to the other will celebrate in various ways the achievements of the past and the progress of the movement. During the last few years it has been the practice of the organizations in a number of cities to hold picnics on Labor Day instead of the parade of the years gone by. To us this seems to be a mistake. We believe firmly in the Labor Day parade and the demonstration in this manner to the public generally of the strength and solidarity of the men of labor. The rest of the day could be spent listening to addresses on the progress of labor and the work done during the past and the work hoped to be done in the future.

Publicity is an excellent thing in making others acquainted with our principles and our strength and one of the best methods of giving publicity to our strength and principles is by marching on Labor Day in the cities of

the land. This one day has been dedicated to labor, and labor owes it to itself to maintain the dignity of the day, to emphasize the dignity of labor, and to give public expression in the manner suggested.

LEGISLATION. Perhaps the most important work of any which the coming convention in Chicago will have to do is that of preparing and adopting legislation for the continued progress of the Brotherhood. It is absolutely essential that in the discussions which will necessarily arise in the convention as to the best legislation necessary for the government of the Brotherhood, that careful consideration be given to all suggested measures for enactment into our laws. There are naturally many sections in the Constitution which can be improved to the advantage of the Brotherhood and there are some of them which could be eliminated with advantage.

The progress of the organization during the past four years has been rapid, and as a consequence new problems have arisen in the different branches of our trade which need attention. To this end, therefore, each delegate at the coming convention should familiarize himself with the laws not only of our organization, but with the laws of other labor organizations in the country whose progress is continued and permanent.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS. We have recently read in one of the daily newspapers a statement to the effect that one of the labor papers had severely criticised President Gompers for contracting with a syndicate to publish his letters on his experiences of his trip across the ocean and his journey in Europe, the contention of the labor paper being that as President Gompers' expenses were paid by the American Federation of Labor, the various labor papers of the country should be entitled to publish his letters without paying the price of \$2.00 per letter, which is charged by the syndicate, and we understand that the editor in question stated that he would publish the letters without paying for them.

We believe that the attitude taken by this particular editor is an unfair one and unjust to President Gompers. President Gompers has been delegated by the A. F. of L. to attend several conventions in Europe and his report will, of course, be made to the convention of the A. F. of L., every trade unionist and labor publication will receive and be entitled to receive a copy of that report and the labor press will no doubt print the same in full when the time comes. To say, however, that President Gompers has no right or is not justified in preparing for publication letters on his experiences while on his visit is one which we believe a rather foolish position to assume. It would be almost as absurd to our mind to say that if President Gompers were left a legacy by a relative that that legacy would belong to the labor movement because he was president of the A. F. of L. No one has ever questioned the fact that President Gompers has devoted practically all of his time, day and night, while he has been president of the A. F. of L. to the progress of

the movement and his heart and soul are in the cause. It seems to us, therefore, unfair at this time when he has no opportunity of answering the criticism to criticize him in this manner. We hold no brief from President Gompers, but fair play should prevail.

PROGRESS IN AVIATION.

Great interest is being manifested generally by the people of this and other countries over the recent successful efforts of the Wright brothers in this country, Bleriot in France, Zeppelin in Germany and others in their successful efforts for conquering the air. It is particularly gratifying to note the success of the young American inventors—the Wright brothers—in their recent trials at Ft. Meyer. They have demonstrated beyond a doubt that within a very few years aerial navigation will be an accomplished fact. The general interest in the success of these men is very high in this country, in France and in Germany. In their success and in the success of others, there is a factor in aid of a better civilization which will mean the possible elimination of war between nations and the peaceful adjudication of their differences by arbitration.

The labor movement believes in arbitration for the settlement of differences in industry, and it also strongly advocates the settlement of war differences and differences between nations by arbitration, for in the end it is the worker who pays the toll and upon him not only does the burden of prosecuting a war fall, but his energy and time must be given and taxed to pay for the expense of such conflict.

Apropos of the strike at McKee's Rocks, Pa., it would be well to review some of the news from that point. In the same paper, Chicago Examiner, Sunday, July —, the first page had an account of interviews with both sides to the controversy. The striking workmen claimed they were striking to resist a big cut in an already low wage, and the officials of the company admitted the lowered wage scale, but stated that the present conditions did not warrant them in paying the old wage, or any more wages than the new scale offered.

But reading the same issue through another article will be found stating that the stockholders were looking to Morgan for an increase or extra in the dividend to be declared and the fact that Morgan was going to attend the stockholders' meeting was some measure a guarantee that some increase in dividends will be paid. Compare the two statements. But, then, workmen are not supposed to read any of the news of the financial world.

Plenty of money to increase dividends and hiring of thousands of special police, but not enough to continue to pay the old scale (barely a living one). It is the old policy of King Morgan. Millions for defense; not a cent for wages. In this case the proprietors of the earth (the steel company) has found that after all their ranting against labor unions that the worst of their troubles come in a place that was unorganized.

Where the labor unions would have, as it always does, taught and counseled moderation, even under such galling conditions, the unorganized know of only one way to fight and that is *violence*.

Where a well organized body of men, trained by the best minds among them, would have tried persuasion and strategy, the unorganized knew no better than to resort to bloodshed. The wonder is, not that there is sometimes violence in strikes, but that there is so little of it, and this is due to the influence of the labor union.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The *right way* is the *only way*.

Clean men never stoop to vile methods.

The real stamina of manhood is character.

Those without *character* never appreciate its value.

Misrepresentation is the side partner of slander—and the slanderers.

The slaverings of some of our contemporaries remind one that both ridicule and calumny are the resorts of low minds.

Beware of the sincerity and honesty of purpose of that man who depends for his advancement on the bearing of false witness and spreading of slander.

Despite the statements that the Syracuse, N. Y., Central Body would stand by the dual organization and allow them to continue their affiliations, *that body on July 21 unseated the delegates* of the locals that swear allegiance to Murphy, Reid & Co. Politics may win sometimes, but their victory is only temporary.

Men who rely on their insane abuse of all who do not agree with them for popularity will find that the people, members of labor unions or otherwise, despise the one who strikes at another's back. A gentleman is one all of the time, whether he is fighting for or against you, and he does not descend to Billingsgate.



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Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

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PETER W. COLLINS, Editor.

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Subscription, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.



The H. W. Rokker Co., Springfield, Ill.

LOST.

Bro. D. C. Hovey, card 38881, lost his due book and duplicate has been issued to him.

E. POWELSON,
Treas. L. U. No. 116.

NOTICE.

In last issue of WORKER appeared name of G. Schoenberg, from Local No. 151, San Francisco, as beating a bill of \$10.45, and as the name is similar to mine several of the boys think it is E. Geo. Schoenberger, the cable splicer, hence I hope you will insert this in next WORKER, and oblige.

Yours fraternally,
E. GEO. SCHOENBERGER.

The Advisory Board has instructed me to request you to notify the different Locals, through the WORKER, that owing to the telephone strike which has been on here for past two months, that Local 134 will not accept any traveling cards, in accordance with Article 14, Sec. 8, of the Constitution.

Thanking you in advance for notification, I remain,

Fraternally,
R. A. SHIELDS,
Fin. Secy.

The Local would like to have the brother's name published in the WORKER who caused our present trouble here, warning Locals. His name is D. Skillen, suspended for working under wage scale and for not recognizing the union. He has left the city and good thing, too.

Fraternally,
J. FOSSETT,
L. U. 625.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 9, 1909.

MR. PETER W. COLLINS,
Springfield, Ill.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I have been instructed by this Council asking you to notify the Brotherhood at large through the WORKER to be on the lookout for one George Maher with a letter from No. 9 of Chicago, as he is not worthy of assistance.

He buncoed some of the locals here with a hard luck story, which we found to be false. I telegraphed to No. 9, asking about him. They answered, "Don't assist him on our account."

Hoping this will protect other locals, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
H. A. SHURTLEFF,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INFORMATION.

Would like to know the address of Lineman Jas. Smith of London, Ohio. Last seen in Arkansas City, Kans., May, 1903.

W. R. GRAHAM,
1120 20th St., Sacramento, Cal.

AN APPEAL.

MR. P. W. COLLINS, Sec'y.,

I. B. of E. W. of A.,
Springfield, Ill.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: You are no doubt fully acquainted with the fact that the United States Steel corporation is waging a war of extermination against the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. It has declared for non-union plants under the "open shop" guise.

Our organization is resisting the order and are on strike in all the sheet and tin plants where organization prevails.

Five thousand sheet and tin workers are now idle and fighting against this great grasping corporation in an effort to maintain the right of collective bargaining, and to uphold trades unionism.

We are endeavoring to carry the fight into the unorganized mills, as well as to maintain our former position.

We have a large corps of men in the field engaged in this work, and are assisted by several A. F. of L. organizers. Our members are being assessed to provide funds.

Our resources are limited, and heavy drains are being made upon them to carry on organization work. We must soon meet demands for assistance that will be made by those that long periods of idleness has left unprepared financially for this struggle. We want to provide such cases with the necessities of life, and we want to carry on our campaign among the non-union mills. To do either or both of these we must have money, and we are obliged to ask our friends in the trade union movement to give it to us.

We do not hesitate to ask this of them, for all realize this is a contest that means much to organized labor. Our success means the opening of a large field for the products of union labor where the union label is now a total stranger. It means more respect for the movement from those who are desirous of imitating the corporation's example.

If we lose it means encouragement to all enemies of the movement, and the possible closing of a good field for the products of other union men.

We appeal to you, therefore, to give us all the financial aid that it is possible for you to do, and which the importance of this struggle deserves.

Send any contributions to John Williams, Secretary-Treasurer, 503 House Building, Pittsburg, Pa., and rest assured that all monies will be judiciously spent to uphold and advance the cause of true trades unionism—of Manhood against Mammon.

Thanking you in advance for any assistance you may be able to give, we are,

Yours fraternally,

P. J. MCAODLE, President.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Sec.-Treas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1909.

MR. PETER W. COLLINS, Secretary,
International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers, Pierik Building, Springfield,
Illinois.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: At the recent meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, held in New York City, among other matters receiving consideration was the complaint made by your organization that the Iowa State Federation of Labor had seated the delegates from the seceding locals of the Brotherhood.

I enclose herewith copy of letter I have this day written to the Iowa State Federation of Labor, which I ask you to accept as equally addressed to you.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

July 2, 1909.

MR. J. H. STRIEF, Secretary,
Iowa State Federation of Labor,
Box 362, Sioux City, Iowa.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: At the recent meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, held in New York City, among other matters receiving consideration was the complaint made by the Executive Officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, that the Iowa State Federation of Labor had recognized and seated the delegates from the seceding locals of the Brotherhood. In connection with this entire subject matter, your attention is called to the enclosed two circulars issued by this office, in which the entire matter of the Electrical Workers is fully set forth.

I might say further that this controversy existed prior to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Denver, Colorado, last November. The subject was thoroughly discussed by the representatives of all parties at interest and the special committee was appointed by President Gompers. Before he appointed any member of that committee he consulted with Mr. Reid and with Mr. McNulty. They agreed that the names of the committee were entirely satisfactory to them. The committee held daily and night sessions for several days with the representatives of both sides, and an agreement was finally reached and signed by the officers of both sides and also by the committee. It was a unanimous re-

port. The agreement was thoroughly discussed in the convention, the representatives of both sides participating in the discussion, and it was unanimously adopted by the convention, and then every feature of the agreement was violated and repudiated by Mr. Reid and his associates.

The Executive Council having all of these matters under consideration directed that the constitution of the American Federation of Labor covering such matters, Article 11, Section 1, should be enforced, and that the officers of the Iowa State Federation of Labor should be informed that in order to retain their charter it would be necessary for them to comply with the provisions of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the instructions of the convention, and the decision of the Executive Council that seceding unions of Electrical Workers should not be seated in an affiliated State or Central body.

Trusting that this matter will be given the earliest possible consideration by you and your colleagues, and that you will write me in regard thereto, I am,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

Tulsa, Okla., Aug. 8, 1909.

MR. PETER W. COLLINS,
G. S., I. B. E. W.,
Springfield, Ill.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I would like to have this inserted in our WORKER as it explains how some people try to do some things.

"It happened in Oklahoma." Things happen in this state as in all other states and I suppose always will as long as people inhabit it.

The sixth annual convention of the Oklahoma Federation of Labor met in this city Monday, August 2, and with it came Mr. White, the district organizer of the Murphy bunch, from Dallas, Texas, and for fear they would not be seated he had with him Mr. Fitzgerald, seceder's General Vice President of the Second district. Monday night they called an open meeting of L. U. 584 and Mr. White made us a short talk, in which the whole course of his theme was to hold a public execution of our old officers. He was followed by Mr. Fitzgerald, who took the question up in detail and tried to tell us that Murphy and Reid were the people. Told us when he was on the Executive Board how they had taken the matter up in detail and at last they were forced to call a special convention as a last resort to bring about a victory for their personal plans, which you could tell by the run of his talk had been carefully planned to get the control of our Broth-

erhood into the hands of a certain few, whether honest or dishonest. After he was through, they called a closed meeting and as there were several of us who had refused to pay dues since 584 had notice to secede, left. Mr. White on Monday had been to the shop in which I am employed and asked the proprietor why he did not make myself and another man pay our dues into their local. The proprietor told Mr. White that it was the local's place to keep the men in good standing and as for him he did not blame us for not paying our dues into 584 since it has seceded, and that if 584 wanted us to pay up to send a committee to us and get us fired if they could.

On Monday night Mr. White stated to the meeting that he had been to the shop and talked with the proprietor and the proprietor told him that if we did not pay up to 584, and if 584 could get some men to take our places, he would let us go. One of the committee on Tuesday came and told me that for my own good I had better square up with 584, and he told me what Mr. White said, which I have related. I told the proprietor the way Mr. White had translated his conversation to the local and as our proprietor took a withdrawal card when 584 voted for the new officers rather than pay dues to them, it is needness to say his meeting on Wednesday with Mr. White was not altogether as friendly as it might have been.

Brothers, I have written this little incident as one of the many to illustrate the methods by which this bunch has risen to the position which they now attain. If they can't do business and succeed by fair means, they use foul. Brothers, I ask you is this unionism or is this the work of traitors trying to break down the barriers of loyal unionism to build for themselves a fort wherein they may hide and point to us and say (we are gaining strength). Brothers, as the fight continues, let us gain strength by the past experiences that we may fight the harder for the noble cause.

Yours truly,

A. B. DUGGER.

There is one item in Senator Aldrich's contemplated tariff which ought to please every man who buys clothes. According to Aldrich, the workers and toilers of this country are getting rich too fast, and his idea is to raise the price of suits. A suit that formerly sold for \$20 will, according to his way of figuring, be worth \$35 of the workers' wage. In other words, the man who is getting \$20 per week, now, will find that instead of working one week for a suit of clothes, he will, under Aldrich's plan, work two weeks for the same thing. Instead of \$20 he will, in reality, receive \$10 per week.

Report of Grand Secretary for May, 1909.

RECEIPTS FOR MAY, 1909.

L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
6	\$346 50	\$1 00	\$.....	\$.....	\$347 50	377	7 20	1 00	.....	.....	8 20
9	.....	.....	24	.....	24	381	33 00	8 00	.....	.....	41 00
12	12 60	.....	59	.....	13 10	387	3 60	.....	.....	.....	3 60
19	3 30	.....	25	.....	3 55	396	21 00	.....	.....	.....	21 00
20	50 40	3 00	.....	.....	53 40	398	3 60	4 00	.....	.....	7 60
36	52 80	6 00	3 00	.....	61 80	402	3 30	2 00	.....	.....	5 30
41	34 80	2 00	.....	.....	36 80	404	33 00	.....	.....	.....	35 00
49	89 70	.....	.....	.....	89 70	418	5 40	.....	1 00	.....	6 40
52	49 50	2 00	50	.....	52 00	419	52 20	2 00	.....	.....	54 20
53	3 60	.....	1 25	.....	4 85	427	9 90	.....	.....	.....	9 90
61	70 80	.....	.....	.....	70 80	434	12 60	.....	.....	.....	12 60
80	26 40	2 00	.....	.....	28 40	477	15 30	2 00	50	.....	17 80
85	15 30	2 00	.....	.....	17 30	489	6 30	.....	.....	.....	6 30
86	70 80	5 00	.....	.....	75 80	501	22 80	6 00	.....	.....	28 80
88	41 10	14 00	.....	.....	55 10	505	.....	.....	75	.....	75
95	5 70	.....	.....	.....	5 70	520	7 50	3 00	.....	.....	10 50
96	17 40	.....	25	.....	17 65	524	4 80	1 00	.....	.....	5 80
98	30 00	.....	.....	.....	30 00	526	19 80	1 00	.....	.....	20 80
103	33 90	14 00	.....	.....	47 90	527	9 90	1 00	50	.....	11 40
104	36 90	3 00	.....	.....	39 90	528	9 90	.....	.....	.....	9 90
108	14 10	.....	.....	.....	14 10	534	1042 20	36 00	.....	.....	1078 20
110	3 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00	536	21 00	.....	.....	.....	21 00
116	27 30	2 00	50	.....	29 80	541	6 60	.....	50	.....	7 10
127	15 30	2 00	.....	.....	17 30	542	7 80	8 00	.....	.....	15 80
134	548 10	32 00	.....	.....	580 10	543	10 50	.....	25	.....	10 75
140	67 20	4 00	.....	.....	71 20	549	14 40	4 00	.....	.....	18 40
141	9 00	.....	1 00	.....	10 00	570	2 10	.....	.....	.....	2 10
147	3 90	.....	.....	.....	3 90	571	11 70	4 00	1 00	.....	16 70
149	21 90	.....	.....	.....	21 90	572	7 80	1 00	.....	.....	8 80
151	156 00	10 00	2 00	.....	168 00	578	16 50	10 00	.....	.....	26 50
158	.....	.....	50	.....	50	591	6 30	.....	.....	.....	6 30
183	4 20	.....	.....	.....	4 20	592	15 30	2 00	1 50	.....	18 80
184	7 50	2 00	2 00	.....	11 50	597	7 80	.....	50	.....	8 30
187	21 00	.....	.....	.....	21 00	600	11 40	2 00	.....	.....	13 40
189	7 20	.....	.....	.....	7 20	617	10 80	.....	1 63	.....	12 43
204	15 00	.....	.....	.....	15 00	625	6 30	.....	.....	.....	6 30
207	8 10	2 00	.....	.....	10 10	628	15 60	1 00	.....	.....	16 60
230	17 10	2 00	.....	.....	19 10	630	9 00	4 00	.....	.....	13 00
233	43 20	12 00	.....	.....	55 20	631	3 30	.....	.....	.....	3 30
241	9 30	3 00	5 25	.....	17 55	633	3 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00
247	65 70	43 00	.....	.....	108 70	634	15 60	6 00	.....	.....	21 60
270	14 70	.....	1 00	.....	15 70	635	1 50	1 00	50	2 00	5 00
282	39 00	2 00	.....	.....	41 00	637	3 00	2 00	.....	.....	5 00
292	15 60	1 00	.....	.....	16 60	641	.....	9 00	.....	.....	9 00
306	2 70	.....	.....	.....	2 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
328	14 40	.....	25	.....	14 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
340	15 90	.....	75	.....	16 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
341	8 40	8 40
342	2 70	2 70
358	6 60	3 00	9 60
370	32 40	5 00	50	37 90
376	45 30	19 00	2 00	66 30
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Report of Grand Secretary for June, 1909—Continued.

RECEIPTS FOR JUNE—Continued.

L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
164	36 00	4 00			40 00	489	5 70				5 70
183	3 30				4 05	505					50
187	15 20				15 20	506	48 30	4 00			52 30
189	15 00				15 00	520	3 90	1 00			4 90
207	13 50				13 50	527	7 20	2 00			9 20
212	36 90	2 00			38 90	528	9 60				9 60
247	70 20	81 00	50		151 70	541	3 30		1 00		4 30
266	7 20				7 20	543	2 40		25		2 65
267	30 00	1 00			31 00	549	5 70		1 00		6 70
268	2 70	1 00	25		3 95	578	11 70		50		12 20
270	29 40	3 00			32 40	591	7 80				7 80
282	18 00	2 00	1 00		21 00	595	56 70	2 00	2 00		60 70
292	2 40				2 40	597	9 60				9 60
305	4 80		50		5 30	617	4 80				4 80
306	2 40				2 40	620	6 60	1 00			7 60
310	39 30				39 30	625	4 20	2 00			6 20
340	21 60				21 60	628	6 60	2 00			8 60
342	3 00				3 00	631	3 30		1 00		4 30
358	6 30	3 00			9 30	633	4 20	1 00			5 20
361	6 00				6 00	634	8 40	4 00			12 40
370	9 90				9 90	635	2 40				2 40
376	177 90	34 00			211 90	640	4 50	9 00			13 80
377	5 40	2 00			7 40	643	3 30	8 00			11 30
381	24 50	2 00	20		26 70						
398	1 50	6 00	10		7 60		\$ 2022 60	\$ 323 00	\$19 40	\$.....	\$ 3265 00
404	32 10		3 00		35 10						
406	17 10				17 10						
418	8 10				8 10						
419	66 30	6 00			72 30						
427	6 60	2 00	75		9 35						
428	6 90	6 00			12 90						
430	6 90				6 90						
432	8 40	3 00			11 40						
442	2 40				2 40						
475	6 90		10		7 00						

Supplies not sold through L. U.'s.....\$ 1 90
 Dues from members of G. O.....123 90
 Interest on surplus at Lincoln Bank....4 27
 Refunds on Bond.....2 40
 General Fund—Special Assessment.....29 75

Total Receipts\$ 3427 22

Report of Grand Secretary for July, 1909.

RECEIPTS FOR JULY, 1909.

L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
5	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 25	\$.....	\$ 25	190	8 70	2 00	37		11 07
9	19 50		1 12		20 62	207	18 90		2 25		21 15
12	6 00		50		6 50	212			50		50
19	4 50				4 50	233	21 60	4 00	2 25	4 00	31 85
20	36 90		1 00		37 90	247	109 10	107 00	1 00		217 10
23	47 70	4 00	1 00		52 70	267	30 00				30 00
36	96 30	6 00			102 30	270	15 90				15 90
41	70 80			2 00	72 80	282	15 30				15 30
49	25 50	8 00			33 50	292	7 50				7 50
58	9 30		1 00		10 30	305	6 00				6 00
61	67 20				67 20	308	2 70				2 70
68	59 70	2 00			61 70	340	19 50	2 00	3 50		25 00
80	11 70	4 00			15 70	358	15 60	4 00	2 00		21 60
85	34 80	2 00			36 80	360	11 40	3 00			14 40
86	58 80	2 00	1 00		61 80	361	3 90				3 90
88	4 20	15 00			19 20	368	6 30				6 30
96	13 50	1 00			14 50	370	10 80	5 00			15 80
98			50		50	376	1 20				1 20
102	18 60		2 75		21 35	377	8 40		80		9 20
104	31 80	10 00			41 80	381	35 40	4 00	30		39 70
108	27 00				27 00	388	5 70		45		6 15
116	24 60	2 00	100		27 60	396	20 10				20 10
117	8 10	6 00	2 25		16 35	398	2 40				2 40
124	78 90	14 00			92 90	404	39 90	2 00			41 90
126	6 00				6 00	406	6 60				6 60
140	30 00				30 00	413	17 70	4 00	50		22 20
141	9 30		1 00		10 30	419	36 60	2 00			38 60
149	30 30		1 50		31 80	427	11 70				11 70
151	93 00	4 00	1 25		98 25	434	12 60				12 60
165	6 90		25		7 15	466	5 40		2 15		5 40
183	5 70				5 70	471	31 50		50		33 65
184			1 00		1 00	475	5 40				5 90
187	10 20		50		10 70	477	10 50	2 00			12 50

DISBURSEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1909, as per G. O. Records.

Vouchers.	Name.	Particulars.	General.	Organizing.	Defense.	Dist. Coun.
2412	F. J. McNulty, G. P., June salary.....		\$ 166 00			
2413	Peter W. Collins, June salary.....		166 00			
2414	Jas. P. Noonan, G. V. P., June salary.....		125 00			
2415	E. G. Smith, G. V. P., May salary.....		125 00			
2416	Postage, June		20 00			
2417	Pay roll, 1 week and overtime.....		57 25			
2418	C. H. McConaughy, June salary.....		125 00			
2419	W. F. Workman, May rent.....		65 00			
2420	Central Union Tel. Co., June service.....		4 00			
2421	Jas. P. Noonan, May expense.....		85 62			
2422	E. G. Smith, G. V. P., May expense.....		106 99			
2423	Mailing Deposit for May E. W.....		90 00			
2424	C. H. McConaughy, May expense.....		62 05			
2425	Pay roll, 1 week		56 00			
2426	Springfield L. & P. Co., May service.....		1 43			
2427	Postal Telegraph Co., May service.....		42 13			
2428	National Express Co., May service.....		10 69			
2429	J. Baumgarten & Sons Co., seals.....		7 05			
2430	Hamann, The Printer, 1 M. T. C. Notices..		5 50			
2431	Bal. Mailing Deposit for May E. W.....		30 40			
2432	Luce's Press Clipping Bureau, May.....		1 00			
2433	Interstate Tel. Co., May service.....		3 00			
2434	P. S. Bixby, S. T. D. C. 7, 2d District.....					40 00
2435	Pay roll, 1 week and overtime.....		61 22			
2436	J. J. McLaughlin, May expense.....		41 25			
2437	Peter W. Collins, G. S., June expense.....		40 00			
2438	Postage, June		20 00			
2439	Raymond Clark, S. T. D. C. 1, 1st District..					569 00
2440	Mrs. George Hughes, Death Claim 905, George Hughes, Local 534.....		100 00			
2441	R. A. Shields, F. S., Death Claim 906, Pierce Waters, Local 134.....		100 00			
2442	Frank Ryan, Premium on Fire Ins. policy.		28 40			
2443	Underwood Typewriter Co., 2 ribbons.....		1 50			
2444	Frank Morrison, Sec., March, April, Per Capita to A. F. L.....		120 00			
2445	Wm. J. Spencer, March, April Per Capita to B. T. D.....		60 00			
2446	A. J. Berres, S. T., March-April Per Capita to M. T. D.....		60 00			
2447	J. E. O'Connor, April-May expense.....		15 60			
2448	Pay roll, 1 week		56 00			
2449	F. J. McNulty, G. P., May expense.....		259 18			
2450	Springfield Paper Co., supplies.....		80			
2451	Pay roll, 1 week		56 00			
2452	Sundries, June		84			
			\$2375 90	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 609 00
Total						\$ 2984 90

DISBURSEMENTS FOR JULY, 1909, as per G. O. Records.

Vouchers.	Name.	Particulars.	General.	Organizing.	Defense.	Dist. Coun.
2453	Underwood Typewriter Co., cylinder.....		\$ 1 50	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
2454	J. J. McLaughlin, June expense.....		20 00			
2455	F. J. McNulty, G. P., July salary.....		166 00			
2456	Peter W. Collins, July salary.....		166 00			
2457	E. G. Smith, June salary.....		125 00			
2458	Mailing Deposit for June E. W.....		125 00			
2459	Peter W. Collins, G. S., June-July expense.		60 00			
2460	W. F. Workman, June rent.....		65 00			
2461	E. G. Smith, G. V. P., June expense.....		79 12			
2462	Postage, July		20 00			
2463	E. H. Hamann, G. O. supplies.....		5 00			
2464	Luce's Press Clipping Bureau, June.....		1 10			
2465	Central Union Tel. Co., June service.....		4 00			
2466	Postal Tel. Co., June service.....		16 74			
2467	Baumgarten & Co., seals.....		8 60			
2468	National Express Co., June service.....		15 10			
2469	J. E. McCadden, G. T., Qtr. salary.....		50 00			
2470	J. E. McCadden, Qtr. expense.....		37 52			
2471	Western Union Tel. Co., June service.....		1 35			
2472	C. H. McConaughy, July salary.....		125 00			
2473	C. H. McConaughy, June expense.....		56 60			
2474	P. S. Bixby, S. T. D. C. 7, 2d District.....					50 00
2475	Chas. W. Hanscom, S. T. D. C. 2, 1st Dist..					140 00
2476	Frank Fisher, April-June expense.....		6 30			
2477	Pay roll, 1 week		56 00			
2478	Pay roll, 1 week		56 00			
2479	Jas. P. Noonan, G. V. P., June expense....		91 79			
2480	Jas. P. Noonan, July salary.....		125 00			
2481	Peter W. Collins, G. S., Bal. July expense..		40 00			
2482	Pay roll, 1 week		56 00			
2483	Mrs. F. H. Bangs, Death Claim 907, E. H. Bangs, Local 542		100 00			
2484	Graham & Graham, legal services.....		150 00			

DISBURSEMENTS FOR JULY—Continued.

Vouchers.	Name.	Particulars.	General.	Organizing.	Defense.	Dist. Coun.
2485	H. W. Rokker Co.,	May-June E. W.				
	\$580; G. O. Sup.,	\$14.....	584 00	.....	.....	450 00
2486	Raymond Clark, S. T. D. C. 1, 1st District..		1 17	.....	.....	.....
2487	Springfield L. & P. Co., June service.....		2 50	.....	.....	.....
2488	Florence H. Cabot, Typg. Resolutions of L. 103.....		14 00	.....	.....	.....
2489	W. S. Harris, organizing L. U. 88.....		60 00	.....	.....	.....
2490	Frank Morrison, May Per Capita to A. F. L.		30 00	.....	.....	.....
2491	A. J. Berres, May Per Capita to M. T. D. of A. F. L.		30 00	.....	.....	.....
2492	W. J. Spencer, May Per Capita to B. T. D. A. F. L.		30 00	.....	.....	.....
2493	Frank Morrison, Sec., postage on circular..		14 05	.....	.....	.....
2494	F. J. McNulty, G. P., June expense.....		100 00	.....	.....	.....
2495	Mrs. D. Netzer, Death Claim 908, D. Netzer, Local 212.....		100 00	.....	.....	.....
2496	Pay roll, 1 week and overtime.....		58 08	.....	.....	.....
2497	A. K. Atherton, services rendered; paid by vote E. B.		48 00	.....	.....	.....
2498	E. G. Smith, July expense.....		84 78	.....	.....	.....
2499	Sundries, July.....		2 50	.....	.....	.....
2500	J. H. Feinberg, printing resolutions L. P. C.		1 75	.....	.....	.....
			\$2971 25	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 640 00
			Total.....	.....	.....	\$3611 25

UNJUST INJUNCTIONS WORK FOR PERSONAL FREEDOM.

The very great interest that has been manifested by the trade unionists of our country and by fairminded men and women who sympathize with all practical and substantial efforts for human uplift regarding the injunction proceedings of the Bucks Stove and Range company against the officers of the American Federation of Labor presages results that in the end are sure to be beneficial to all Americans. The right to exercise free speech and the right to publish a free and untrammelled press are personally dear to all men and women who have any conception of the hardships and the battles that were fought to found this great Republic. The history of the effort to secure these things runs back through the centuries, particularly in Great Britain more than any other country. And because of the restrictions along these lines, the bleak and barren shores of New England and the Atlantic coast were settled by pioneers determined that their God-given rights on these principles should be respected. And they faced with grim determination anything and everything that they might have to bear, in order to firmly establish these rights upon this continent. Any one that will read American history can have no doubt as to what the contention of the writers of our constitution was upon these subjects. Only within comparatively recent years has there been any material attempt by the courts to interfere with these rights. Mobs have interfered with them. Communities have done so at times. But for the courts to do so is comparatively new.

In the injunction issued by Judge Gould in the case above cited, the interference with these fundamental rights of the citizens guaranteed by the constitution of the United States were restrained absolutely; and the determination with which the trade unionists have fought the case in the courts is receiving the approval of all fair-minded citizens. And what is more, the result will be, if not immediately, then in the future, the absolute and unconditional recognition of the right of individuals to the exercise of free speech as well as the promulgation of their ideas through a free press, subject at all times and under all circumstances to the laws of the nation or state which punish men for the abuse of these rights under libel laws. The labor movement asks no immunity from libel laws. They are perfectly willing to be subject to the same penalties as any other class of citizens. But we resent an interference with these fundamental rights by court decrees. And we shall stand against it until the people of our country are convinced that we are right and en masse come to our support. The future is full of hope upon this subject. No matter how far the courts may go, the sentiment is ever growing against such unjust interference, and if the wage workers of our country will stand solid by their union and by the principles for which they stand, the unorganized will cast their lot with us, the day of the triumph—the absolute triumph—of the right of free speech and free press will be near at hand. JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer American Federation of Labor.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT LOSSES.

The American Way of Distribution, as Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Association for Labor Legislation.

BY MISS CRYSTAL EASTMAN.

WE in America have rather suddenly grown wise about the evils of our employers' liability situation, and about the superior advantages of European systems of compensation and insurance. There is probably no one here today who would earnestly defend our way of dealing with industrial accident losses. In spite of this depressing dearth of opposition, however, I shall proceed to demolish the "American System" with considerable enthusiasm, for the sake of certain points which it seems to me important to bring out.

It is generally recognized that the reduction of the yearly loss from industrial accidents is a grave issue in national economy. We are not here, though, to discuss the reduction of that loss, but the distribution of it,—also a question of national economy. It is good private economy to make the least possible deprivation out of a loss, and it is good national economy. But nations have an advantage over individuals in adjusting their losses, for a national loss can be distributed in various ways among the individuals who make up the nation. I would criticize our present scheme for distributing the industrial accident loss, first of all, on this ground of national economy. Leaving aside for the present considerations of justice and practical operation, we may say with some confidence that the wisest national policy would be so to distribute a loss that it would bear with the least possible hardship upon individuals. With this in mind, we turn to the actual present distribution of the loss through industrial accidents.

The bulk of it falls, in the shape of lost income, upon the injured workmen and their families, or upon the dependents of those killed. In some cases the employer shoulders a small share of this burden by making, voluntarily or under compulsion, a money compensation to the injured or his dependents. Thus out of 304 cases of men killed in industrial accidents in Allegheny county—all of whom were contributing to the support of others, and two-thirds of whom were married,—eighty-eight of the families left received not one dollar of compensation, ninety-two families received enough to barely cover funeral expenses, sixty-two families received less than \$500. In other words, 59 per cent of these families were left to

bear the entire income loss, and only 20 per cent received, in compensation for the death of an income provider, more than \$500—a sum which would approximate one year's income of the lowest paid of the workers killed.

In injury cases, we find about the same situation:

Married men, 56 per cent received no compensation.

Single men, contributing to the support of others, 69 per cent received no compensation.

Single men without dependents, 80 per cent received no compensation.

Looking at these figures in a different way, we find that for 259 injury cases the sum of income loss up to the date of investigation (one year or less from the time of the accident) was \$52,509. The total compensation for these cases amounted to \$12,000—less than one-fourth of the first year's loss. The \$12,000, however, is a fixed and settled sum, while the \$52,000 will go on increasing until the men who have received serious permanent injuries are dead, or have reached an age at which without the injury they would have ceased to be income getters. Take for instance, the cases of six men who were totally disabled for life: four of these men will walk on two crutches for the rest of their lives, one lost an arm and a leg, and one is paralyzed. Of these six men three received no compensation whatever, one \$365, one \$125, and one \$30. The total loss of income for these men up to the end of their lives, according to their earnings at the time of injury and the mortality tables, will amount to \$12,365. This total compensation for the six cases amounted to \$520,—in other words, 4 per cent of the loss.

The total loss to the families of 193 married men who were killed, figured on the same basis (but subtracting \$300 a year to cover maintenance of the man killed), will amount to \$2,754,357. The total compensation made to these 193 families was \$72,039.

If these figures are typical, then we must conclude that the share of the loss borne by employers in the way of compensation is very small. Social workers will be quick to conclude that a great share of this burden must eventually be borne by the community through some form of charity, public or private, organ-

ized or individual. On this point the Pittsburg study resulted in some significant and rather astonishing figures. Out of 526 workmen killed the city had the expense of burying six. Apart from this, there were, out of 825 cases studied, so far as we could discover, only seven in which any demand had been made upon organized or institutional charity; and in all of these seven the items of relief were very small. For instance, two orphan children are being cared for in an asylum and one blind old man, whose son was killed, received \$1.50 a month from the county for part of a year.

The list of those aided by private individuals outside the immediate family is a little longer. Thirty-eight funerals were paid for by collections among friends, neighbors, or fellow workmen; nineteen families received other help from such private sources. These instances range from that of a man who was boarded for nothing while he was disabled to two cases of systematic begging as a source of income. All this private, individual aid comes direct from the working people. Even the two who beg, beg from their own class. One, a widow with four children, begs at the Slavic church door; the other begs at the mill gate on pay day.

* Adding these two lists together we have, out of 825 cases studied, forty-four funerals paid for by charity and twenty-six instances of other aid from outside the immediate family.

This situation is partly explained by the fact that 149 of the men killed left dependents in Europe, and in nineteen other fatal cases the family went back to the old country soon after the funeral. In other words, 43 per cent of the fatal accidents in the Pittsburg district leave a poverty problem not in America but in Europe. If we were discussing national morality, instead of national economy, we might pause to consider the ethics of this situation.

This statement as to the amount of relief given must be further qualified by the fact that we covered the life of the family for only about one year after the accident. This thought plunges us into the region of probability and guess work. Undoubtedly some of these families will become a burden upon the public. How great the burden we can only surmise. Statistics cannot help us here. As a last resort, I turn to personal impression and private opinion. Judging from the pride and self-respect I found among these people, the energy and resourcefulness they exhibited in the first year's struggle, and from their generosity and family loyalty, their willingness to help each other, I think that very few of them will ever become a burden upon American institutions of relief.

We have seen that compensation from employers covers an exceedingly small part of the loss, being in sixty per cent of the cases nothing at all. We have seen that the community, so far as the indications of this study go, bears an inconsiderate share of the loss. There are but three parties concerned, and it needs no further reasoning to show that the income loss from industrial accidents in the Pittsburg district falls directly, almost wholly, and in all likelihood finally, upon the injured workmen and their dependents.

We were speaking of national economy. Is the policy or lack of policy which allows such a distribution of the loss to continue a policy of national economy? It might be answered: "Why not? You have shown us that few of these families become destitute, that they do not come back upon our poor boards, our institutions, our charitable societies. Does not this prove that they are equal to the burden? Why interfere?"

But, we do not maintain public schools in America because we think uneducated men will become a direct economic burden on the nation. We maintain them because we know that a nation's worth in the long run is measured by the average intelligence and ability of its individuals. We must apply the same wisdom to this problem. If the suffering of these numberless income losses means hardship and unfulfillment in individual families, then it means national deprivation. Does it mean hardship and unfulfillment? For answer we will limit ourselves to certain figures with regard to the families of married men who were killed. We were able to follow the fortunes of 132 such families. Grown children were already working in some of these cases, and a fair family income remained even after the husband and father was killed. In a few instances a widow only was left and she was provided for by insurance. Six per cent of the widows left by the year's fatalities remarried. In such cases the loss of income meant perhaps no actual hardship. But in 59 out of the 132 cases the widow went to work,—cleaning offices, washing, taking boarders, keeping a store,—anything that came easy. Almost invariably this meant hard work, long hours, poor pay, and in most cases children neglected. It was the bitter unrewarding struggle of one person trying to do the work of two. Among these 132 families, twenty-two children were taken out of school and put to work during the year after the accident, fifteen of them being under sixteen. Here is a measureable hardship,—children deprived of the unburdened growth and education they might have had. The lives of many more children, as they grow to a working age, will be

affected by the continuing absence of normal income. In nineteen cases the standard of living was lowered by a reduction in rent. One family with six children had lived in four rooms, for which they paid \$12 a month; they were found one year after the husband was killed living in one room, for which they paid \$4 a month. This is an unusual case. The average reduction in rent in these nineteen cases amounted to \$5.

In thirteen cases the widow took her children and went to live with her parents. This is but a shifting of the burden within the family. It means the crowding of a large family in small quarters. It means burdening an old man with the necessity of providing for a young family at a time when he should be letting go of things.

In thirty-five cases the immediate relatives helped in some other way, by taking a child, by giving money, etc. This too means hardship, because the aid is given not from surplus but from sacrifice. If a workingman's wife with six children saves something to give to her brother's widow left with four, it means real deprivation. If a workingman gives one-half of his earnings to a widowed sister with a family to bring up, it means sacrifice. If a young man about to set up a home of his own is obliged to keep his girl waiting because he must go back and take the place of a father killed, this is hardship, unfulfillment.

Besides these reckonable hardships there were many small intangible indications of poverty in these families. Such, for instance, is an extreme economy on food and clothes and recreation, the giving up of cherished projects, the breaking up of families, etc.

These, then, are some of the individual and family hardships that resulted from the loss of income in 132 fatal accident cases. With cases of long disability from accident we find the same situation, except that the problem is further complicated by having a sick man on hand to feed and care for,—an invalid whose recovery is delayed by the very conditions of increasing poverty and anxiety, which his injury caused, and which his recovery alone can terminate. The situation of a workingman disabled by injury and at the same time deprived of all his income is somewhat analogous to the situation of a man confined in a debtor's prison in the old days in England. They said to the debtor, "In order to get out you must pay your debts, but in order to pay your debts you must get out." We say to the disabled workmen, "In order to recover you must have income, but in order to have income you must recover."

It is not necessary to point out that these individual hardships are a tax upon the community's real prosperity. Re-

peated in thousands of families throughout the country, as they are today in America, they amount to a great negative force working away in dark places to undermine the slow-building foundations of our national welfare.

Instead of making the least of the industrial accident loss, we are making the most of it. We are allowing the bulk of it to be borne by those least able to bear it. We are distributing it so that it means the greatest possible amount of hardships to individuals. My first criticism of the "American System," therefore, is that it makes out of what is perhaps still a necessary national loss an absolutely unnecessary amount of national deprivation.

Are there, then, any considerations of justice which make it worth while for us to hold on to this system? I think not. In the first place, our law of master and servant, even as modified by employers' liability statutes, can be proved unjust on the basis of old individualistic legal theory, as an unwarranted departure from the general law of negligence. In the second place, according to the broader ideas of social justice based upon modern industrial organization, injuries and deaths which occur in the course of work are among the costs of production, and should be reckoned and paid for out of the profits of the industry. The workman who is injured, the dependents of those killed, have lent their capital to the furtherance of an industrial enterprise; they cannot justly be left, as the result of an accident, without their capital and without anything to show for it, while the enterprise continues to make profits. The disabled workmen, the widows and orphans, are in a certain sense creditors of the industry. We conclude, therefore, that our way of distributing these losses cannot be defended on grounds of individual or social justice.

We come to the last consideration—practical operation. Perhaps national economy and justice would be considered theoretical grounds. Here, however, we are on everyday footing. How does the system actually work? I need only mention the familiar and altogether undimuted evils of our employers' liability law in operation:

(a) The state is put to the cost of much fruitless litigation.

(b) The money spent by employers in fighting suits, avoiding suits, etc., amounts to quite a heavy tax, and yet results in little actual compensation paid.

(c) Almost half of this compensation received from employers goes for the fighting necessary to get it.

(d) The compensation, when there is any, is delayed while the need is immediate.

(e) Lawyers on both sides are encouraged to dishonest methods.

(f) Misunderstanding, bitterness, and distrust between employers and employes is fostered.

Out of these difficulties in the actual operation of the system have grown such institutions as employers' liability insurance, and what are generally known as relief associations. These we must consider with a view to finding out whether any true solution of the problem lies along their lines.

Liability insurance, as is well known, is not intended to insure the workmen, and does not affect the distribution of the loss so as to relieve the workman of any of his burden. If anything, it makes the position of the injured man more insecure, because the employer, when he has paid premiums to relieve himself of legal liability, very often feels himself relieved also of moral responsibility for his injured workmen. The liability company, however, contracts to take over his legal liability only. Thus whatever feeling of moral responsibility existed is lost in the transfer.

Furthermore, under our present laws, this kind of insurance is bound to be wasteful and expensive because so many incalculable uncertainties enter into the risk. On account of the high premiums, and because it hurts their relations with their employes, I found the large employers in Pittsburgh rapidly abandoning liability insurance. Relief associations, on the other hand, are on the increase. They are of every conceivable variety. We shall not consider here those of a purely voluntary character, in which no contract relieving the employer of liability is made. Such organizations, so far as I can see, do no harm and are of very decided benefit; but they are giving place, in Pittsburgh at least, to relief associations of another type.

A relief association is primarily an organization of employes for the purpose of providing benefits in case of injury, sickness, old age or death. We are here concerned with these organizations merely as a means of insuring against accident. Many employers have organized such associations, seeing in them a chance to accomplish certain aims of their own, while at the same time encouraging forethought and lessening distress among their employes. These aims are:

(a) To bind the employes' interest to the company.

(b) To weaken unionism by withdrawing employes from its benefit schemes.

(c) To relieve themselves of legal liability by contract.

The accomplishment of these objects, I hold, is of doubtful social value.

In relief associations, founded with these motives we find that membership is made a condition of employment whenever the employer is in a position of

advantage in making the bargain. We find, also, that in the contract of membership there is a clause by which the member agrees that if he accepts benefits in case of injury he will relieve the employer of all legal liability in connection with the accident, and that he will sign a full release of his claims. This contract applies to the beneficiaries in case the member is killed. The compulsory character of these associations, the fact that membership is actually made a condition of employment, is the source of most of the evils inherent in them. I will briefly summarize these evils.

1. The employer is freed from the deterrent effect of the civil war, which is wholesome so far as it goes, and no tax is exacted from him sufficient to take the place of that deterrent. In the Pennsylvania Railroad Relief Association, for instance, the company pays the expenses of management and guarantees the fund, but makes no other contribution. Benefits are paid out of dues collected from members.

2. The workman is forced, as a condition of employment, to make a contract whereby he must in case of injury either lose the benefit of all the dues he has paid or give up his legal right to sue. Thus, practically, the workman gives up a future legal right by a contract in the making of which he has not actual freedom.

3. Many workmen who are not able or do not care to carry two kinds of insurance, by being compelled to join a relief association, are withdrawn from the union insurance benefit schemes, which are the strongest feature of many unions.

4. Men who pay dues to a relief association upon which they have no claims for benefits after they leave a certain employment have a strong incentive to remain in that employment. Thus (a) the free movement of labor is interfered with, and (b) unions are in a second way weakened by this inducement not to strike.

In short, here are serious dangers to the real freedom of the workers, individually and collectively—a freedom which it should be our constant interest to conserve and increase.

Moreover, while a great deal of wastefulness and strife is avoided by these associations, while providence is encouraged and distress in a measure relieved, nevertheless such associations do not very greatly affect the distribution of income loss from industrial accidents. The bulk of the burden falls upon the workman just the same, whether he is encouraged to provide for it by previous small deprivations or left to meet it in his own way. But the establishment of such associations does tend to create the impres-

sion that the problem is solving itself, that the employer is voluntarily insuring his workmen, and that there is no need of legislative interference. The eyes of those concerned are blinded to the fact that national deprivation and social injustice continue to exist; thus legislative action is delayed.

So far, in respect to its practical operation, I have criticised our way of distributing industrial accident losses, on the ground (1) that it is cumbersome, wasteful, and productive of strife and (2) that the institutions which have come into existence as a result of these difficulties of operation furnish no real solution of the problem and contain serious dangers.

What is possibly the most important consideration in the actual operation I have left to the last,—namely, its influence in preventing accidents. It is impossible to discuss compensation for industrial accidents without touching the question of preventing accidents. The bearing of one upon the other is obvious and of the greatest importance. When compulsory compensation for all accidents, regardless of negligence is suggested, some one always objects that if we assure the workman compensation we shall increase his carelessness. I don't know anything about psychology, but I have an idea that this is not psychologically sound. A workingman's recklessness is not deliberate but spontaneous and impulsive, although it may become habitual. When he is careless it is not for remote reasons, but because of immediate danger. It is not reasonable to suppose that a railroader who, when a coupler fails to work, is in the habit of taking his time, of signaling to the engineer, and of waiting for the cars to come together instead of going between them, would, under a different law, say to himself: "Well, I can make this thing work quickly and easily by going in between the cars. Its risky, but if I lose an arm I'll get something. If the cars come together and crush me, my wife will get three years' wages." Certainly in the presence of immediate danger the preservation of life is the strongest motive; if the fear of death does not insure caution in the workman we cannot hope to instill it by holding over him the fear of poverty. Even the knowledge that his wife and children might suffer for his death would not greatly modify his instinctive attitude.

In discouraging carelessness on the part of the employers, however, the matter of compensation—the size and sureness of the penalty they must pay for the accidents—is an important factor. The employer's carelessness is usually of the deliberate variety. It is involved in the construction of his plant, the selection of materials, the engaging of foremen, the

making of repairs. The act or omission which constitutes his carelessness is remote in time from the risk to life and limb. Nor is it a risk to his own life and limb, but to the lives and limbs of others with whom he has no personal relation and whom he has perhaps never seen. At the time when he is careless he is in a position to consider the cost. Therefore the amount and inevitableness of the penalty put upon him is an exceedingly important factor in the prevention of those accidents which are due remotely or directly to his carelessness, indifference or haste.

In this respect our present laws can be most severely criticised. The penalty is so rarely and unevenly imposed, the chances of escaping it are so varied and incalculable, that the civil law provides little incentive to care in the employer. I recall four inquests, each of which described the death of a man in a steel mill as the result of a heavy load of metal falling from a crane upon him. In each case the load fell because a chain broke or a hook pulled out. In one case the crane operator testified that he never knew of hooks being inspected. Two other men, employed as car cleaners by coal companies, were crushed while working underneath a car which stood on a siding. In each of these cases another car or an engine ran in on the siding without warning and bumped the car that the cleaner was under. In one case the brakeman testified that it was every man's business to look out for himself. In the other the superintendent said that he "didn't know whose duty it was to warn men underneath the cars, but he would see that some one might do it."

The cost of these six cases to the employers is significant. The men were all foreigners. One of them lived seven days, costing the company \$7 besides his funeral expenses. In the other steel mill cases the funeral was the only expense of the employer, amounting to about \$75 in each case. Deaths at the rate of \$75 each are not going to be a matter of serious economic concern to a present day corporation, however they may appeal to it on ethical grounds. One of the coal company cases cost the company nothing, the funeral being met by a collection among friends. The man in the other case belonged to a relief association, and by the terms of his contract the employer paid \$75 at his death.

Certainly it is not sensational or extreme to say that more attention would be given to the inspection of chains and hooks, that more care would be taken to provide adequate signal systems for men working in defenseless positions, if this sort of killing "came higher."

We have criticised the present distribu-

tion of industrial accident losses on the ground that it is poor national economy, that the basis and underlying principle of it is unjust, that in actual operation it wastes and scatters resources, that the voluntary institutions which have become part of it do more harm than good, and that it is of little use in preventing accidents.

In planning new legislation along this line, we must have constantly in mind these evils. We should therefore require of any new system which we adopt:

1. That it make compensation for injury and death from industrial accidents compulsory upon employers. Any scheme

which leaves the alternative with the employer fails to recognize and correct the injustice of the present distribution.

2. That it make this compensation uniform and definite, and sufficient in amount (a) to shift a considerable portion of the loss from the injured workman to the employer (and thus ultimately to the public), and (b) to encourage the greatest care in the employer.

3. That such compensation shall not depend upon a contract between employer and employed. For in such a contract there are dangers to the actual freedom of the workers, dangers against which the law cannot protect them.

ACHIEVEMENT.

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

I will not blame environment
For lack in me of larger good.

WHEN we see just before us the attainment of long cherished ambitions, life seems really worth while. Our fondest hopes are actual realization, and if perfect happiness in this world is ever possible, it ought to be ours when success unstintingly rewards honest endeavor. Taken either as reality or fiction, the following sketch will not inaptly illustrate or define the word Achievement.

Once upon a time a young mechanic with his wife and three little girls lived in a nonunion town. Providence had bestowed upon them a comfortable cottage home of their own, which at times it seemed to them they could not possibly have managed to exist without, yet, which required the greatest care and economy to keep free of a mortgage.

Burdened by a generous legacy of pride, and handicapped by poverty and business inexperience, we may be sure, to even hold their own, kept them busy enough to make life interesting. Then, ambition, too, stepped in to play its cruel, compelling part. "By that sin fell the angels," but ambition is such a sweet, besetting sin that we hug it close, and no matter what sacrifice it requires of us who would care to live without its ever-consuming incentive to effective purpose?

The barest existence seemed scarcely possible at times, yet, with this family, education for the children was just as essential as the breath of life. Regardless of every privation, when the oldest child was six years old she entered school, and two years later, though tuition for one seemed impossible to compass, the second child reached the six-year stage and was promptly sent to school with her sister. The additional expense was met by hook or by crook and still the little home was

free of a mortgage. Two more years flew by and the third child was ready to start to school. She must go, and she did, as promptly and surely as the others had done.

It really seemed one too many this time, but what simply must be done, ambition finds some way to accomplish.

The goal was afar. The mark was set high indeed, but inexorable ambition aimed above it. The young family had one purpose and never for a moment in striving toward it did the strain relax. Waking or sleeping, the impulse forward never weakened.

Then unionism came to the town and it took.

The crafts were organized and as time went on general labor conditions improved.

The children attended private schools during their primary work and tuition expenses were increasing, but after a time that trouble was eliminated by a change to the public school system now so universal.

From Number Three's entrance in school, for twelve years of vicissitude, with poverty and sickness to contribute their share of discouragement, each member of the family, with Spartan endurance, did their best and never once suggested surrender. To give up never occurred to them. And who shall say that Providence does not help those who help themselves?

The road up hill was never too steep for such climbers. No Slough or Despond was ever so deep and desperate but the poor victims pulling for shore crawled out on the side nearest the direction of their cherished aims.

And the three girls who in turn started to school without regard to circumstances, stayed in the race to the finish. The struggle at last was over, and when each

elegant, refined, intellectual young lady had placed her diploma in the mother's hands, and the father had been graciously allowed to carry the bouquet of the sweet girl graduate—when the happy occasion of such a time arrives, how about it?

What of the weather-beaten father and mother and their long, fierce combat with fate?

For more than twenty years together they battled with adversity; every inch of the way their very best efforts were required of them, and now when they have practically won every trick in the

wonderful game of life, let us suppose they are not too tired to enjoy the fruition of their hopes.

However it was done they can never explain the miracle themselves, but the satisfaction of seeing their daughters properly equipped for the future's work is reward sufficient.

Achievement! how much it means to the young, and how dear and desirable to all of us through life. But are we ever satisfied? It is too true that with achievement insatiable ambition craves new worlds to conquer.

LABOR'S TEMPERANCE FELLOWSHIP.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

For at least three consecutive years, President Gompers has called attention, in his annual report, to the necessity of labor unions cutting loose from the saloon in the selection of their meeting places. And he has further recommended that the public school buildings be secured for the use of the organized workmen of America. At the Pittsburg convention, Mr. Gompers said:

"There is a constantly growing desire among our membership to hold their meetings in halls on the premises of which there is no sale of intoxicants. In the interests of sobriety and morality, I again urge that this convention strongly recommend to our affiliated organizations throughout the country that they inaugurate a movement which shall permit the use of our public school rooms for the evening meetings of our labor organizations."

In the report to the San Francisco convention he said:

"Meetings of workmen in our public school rooms can have but one effect, that is, the improvement in the morals of all, and without detriment to any."

Other quotations equally strong might easily be cited upon this point. It is undoubtedly true, as President Gompers has pointed out, that "it is not only the aim but the trend of our movement to make men more moderate and temperate regarding the use of intoxicants," but many trades unions still hold their meetings either back or over saloons, because the saloon proprietors give them their meeting rooms free, or offer a bonus to such associations of workmen as may be induced to become tenants. One of the greatest needs in the labor movement today is the securing of halls which shall be free from this influence, because the organized labor movement in America has too much at stake to permit its destiny to be determined by men whose brains

have become befuddled on account of the use of intoxicants previous to the meeting.

In England the organized workmen have inaugurated a movement which has for its object the personal practice of total abstinence and the securing of meeting places for trades unions which shall be free from the influence of the saloon. Recently I wrote to over 300 of the leading labor men of America, asking for their opinions as to the advisability of forming a similar organization in this country. With scarcely an exception, the replies received were in favor of such a proposition.

A business agent wrote: "As I am one of that class commonly known as business agent, I can fully realize how unfortunate is the prevailing notion that a business agent, a popular union official or leader, must be a 'good mixer' with all its destructive consequences to his own moral and financial welfare; but it is a fact that it is in the very nature of his daily life that temptation to drink and be a 'good fellow' is the bane of a business agent's career, unless he has an unusually strong character."

The president of a Central Labor Council says: "The object you have in mind is one that I heartily endorse. The evil of drink among the men of labor is one that I deeply deplore, and have in my small way done what I could to overcome. As the presiding officer of the Central Labor Council, I have admonished the delegates and all of our people to use their energies and activities, to abolish this habit among our people. We have a clause in our constitution prohibiting the habit of drink among the delegates of the Council. Any delegate who violates this provision, either in or out of the Council, is called to account by the officers of the Council, and admonished in a kindly way to set a better example, and every influence is brought to bear to

make him a better and more useful member of society so that labor's humanitarian purposes may be realized."

A member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor said: "There is no reason why a similar organization should not exist on this side of the ocean. I am heartily in favor of the proposition."

These are merely samples of letters which have come to my office by the score.

It is proposed that during the session of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto next November, a temperance fellowship similar to the British organization be launched. It is not planned to have this matter discussed at any of the sessions of the A. F. of L., nor to have the convention take any action on this question; but those who are interested in the formation of this society believe that they have a perfect right to express their views on these questions through a volunteer movement, without interference from those who may disagree with them. No temperance society or antisaloon league has anything to do with this movement. It is to be launched and supported by trades unionists.

JULY REVIEW SOCIALIST ARTICLES.

The National Civic Federation Review for July has a group of articles on Socialism which is sure to attract the attention of the general public. Four labor men tell what they think about Socialism and its doctrines, and the sturdy power with which they attack the movement which affirms that it especially represents labor, is extremely edifying. The writers of this chapter of direct criticism of Socialism are Edward A. Moffett, of the Bricklayers' Union; David Goldstein, of the Cigarmakers' Union; James A. Cable, of the Coopers' Unions, and F. R. G. Gordon, of the Boot and Shoemakers' Union. When they get through with the gospel of despair it presents an appearance of something which has met with disaster.

In the same number of the Review Roland Phillips gives an entertaining account of the methods of the Fabian Socialists in England and their followers here in socializing the press. Mr. Phillips quotes Bernard Shaw, who, in his impudent frankness, tells how "It only cost us" (The Fabian Society of London) "twenty-eight post cards written by twenty-eight members to convince the newly born Star newspaper that London was aflame with Fabian Socialism." The continuation of the Fabian underground methods in the United States is related by Mr. Phillips, the process of deception, misstatement and exaggeration of the

Socialist press agents being cleverly described and characterized.

LABOR'S ECONOMIC PLATFORM.

Following is the Economic Platform adopted by the American Federation of Labor:

1. The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.
2. Free schools, free text books and compulsory education.
3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.
4. A work day of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.
5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all Federal, State or municipal work, and at not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
6. Release from employment one day in seven.
7. The abolition of the contract system on public work.
8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
9. The abolition of the sweat-shop system.
10. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.
11. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.
12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.
13. The passage of anti-child labor laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.
14. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.
15. Suitable and plentiful play grounds for children in all cities.
16. The initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall.
17. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.
18. Qualifications in permits to build of all cities and towns, that there shall be bathrooms and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.
19. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.
20. We favor a system of United States government postal savings banks.

HOSTILITY OF NATIONAL MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The radical policy adopted at the recent convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, emphasized by the rabid declarations of its newly elected president, has suggested a theme for considerable thought and much discussion, and it is interesting to observe that, with little exception, profound regret is expressed that an association of manufacturers, depending upon the good will and patronage of the public, should countenance or permit the denunciation of millions of American citizens whose loyalty and fidelity to the institutions of our country are acknowledge and proclaimed by all right-thinking, unselfish men.

It is not my purpose to enter into an extended analysis of the unwarranted charges and aspersions which have been cast upon the organized wage-earners, or a defense of the religious, educational and philanthropic associations which have recognized the organized labor movement as a natural and rational development of the industrial life of our time. Nor is it necessary to defend the really important employers of labor who, in keeping with the spirit of the generation in which they live, recognize the right of the workingmen to combine their strength in organizations and through such organizations to contract as to the conditions under which labor shall be performed.

In connection with this subject, however, it may not be uninteresting to contrast the utterances of the president-elect of the National Association of Manufacturers with those of many great and important men from various walks of life, whose words can not fail to carry conviction to the unprejudiced mind.

When his election as president of the National Association of Manufacturers was announced, Mr. Kirby declared:

"My policy is the policy of David M. Parry and J. W. Van Cleave. The question that is uppermost in our minds today is the labor question. I have been selected as your president not on account of my ability; not on account of my national reputation, but because you know where I stand on the labor question."

As an illustration of the methods to be pursued, Mr. Kirby referred to an incident of the civil war in which Governor Seymour, of New York, attempted unsuccessfully to quell with a pacific speech a riot in Troy. "Then," said Mr. Kirby, "a captain wheeled a twelve pound gun into line and the rioters dispersed in every direction. That's my way of dealing with a criminal! The only way to handle that animal" (the organized wage-earner) "is to take him by the horns and

shake the cussedness out of him. The labor question involves a great principle that should not be compromised if America is to stay America. . . . We find men of prominence who ought to be ashamed of themselves, harboring the leaders of that organization" (the American Federation of Labor) "and sending them out over the country to address women's clubs. That is the greatest danger we have. If it had not been for that class of people, organized labor of the militant type would be as dead as a mackerel today."

Contrast the above with the following utterances:

Said William H. Taft, addressing the meeting of the National Civic Federation, last December:

"Time was when everybody who employed labor was opposed to the labor union; when it was regarded as a menace. That time, I am glad to say, has largely passed away, and the man today who objects to the organization of labor should be relegated to the last century. It has done marvels for labor and will doubtless do more. It will, I doubt not, avoid the reduction to a dead level of all workingmen."

Pope Leo XIII, in his Encyclical, "On the Condition of the Laboring Classes," advocated the formation of workingmen's unions—

"To better the condition, both of families and individuals; to infuse a spirit of equity in the mutual relations of employers and employed; to keep before the eyes of both classes the precepts of duty and the law of the gospel."

Said Potter Palmer:

"For ten years I made as desperate a fight against organized labor as was ever made by mortal man. It cost me considerably more than a million dollars to learn that there is no labor so skilled, so intelligent, so faithful as that which is governed by an organization whose officials are well-balanced, level-headed men. I now employ none but organized labor and never have the least trouble, each believing that the one has no right to oppress the other."

Said the late Bishop Potter:

"Organization, co-ordination, co-operation are the right of every body of men whose aims are worthy and equitable, and must needs be the resource of those who, individually, are unable to persuade their fellow men to recognize the justice of their claims and principles. If employed within lawful and peaceful limits, it may rightly hope to be a means of

educating society in a spirit of fairness and practical brotherhood."

Said Melville E. Ingalls, chairman of the board of directors of the Big Four railroad:

"For 35 years of my life I have been what you might call a large employer of labor, as a railroad manager. I have seen these modern conditions grow up under my eye. My first experience was in controlling a railroad of 175 miles and three or four hundred employees. I knew every man on the road; I could call him by name and shake hands with him, and we could make all the trade agreements we needed between hours. There was no trouble. If anybody had a grievance he could come in to see the Old Man, and the door was always open. When I left the active management of the road we had some 7,000 miles of railroad and some 30,000 employees, and the man who worked on the railroad would have stood just as much chance to see any one with his grievance as he would to get into the kingdom of heaven. His only chance was to join an organization and deal through committees. We were always in favor of that; in fact, it seems to me that your trade agreement is just as much a protection to capital as to labor."

Said Wendell Phillips:

"I rejoice at every effort workmen make to organize; I hail the labor movement; it is the only hope for democracy. Organize and stand together; let the nation hear a united demand from the laboring voice."

Said the late Senator M. A. Hanna:

"Don't organize for any other purpose than mutual benefit to the employer and the employe. Don't organize in the spirit of antagonism; that should be beneath your consideration. If you are the stronger or the abler, much less excuse you have to show resentment, because the other side is simply asking that they have their share.* * * If we can by any method establish a relation of mutual trust between the laborer and the employer, we shall lay the foundation stone of a structure that will endure for all time. * * * It is all wrong to suppose that the laboring element of this country is not ready and willing to join in this movement. I speak from experience. I have found the labor organizations ready and willing to go more than half way."

Said Cardinal Manning:

"Labor is capital. Labor has the same right to protect itself by trade unions as any other form of capital might claim for itself."

Said William E. Gladstone:

"Trade unions are the bulwark of modern democracies."

One has but to read the reported utter-

ances of the chosen spokesman of the National Association of Manufacturers, to become quite fully convinced that the only truthful and sane declaration made by him was that in which he says, "I have not been selected as your president because of my ability."

I am sure that I shall not be charged with transgressing the rules of propriety if I suggest that the National Association of Manufacturers should take counsel from and profit by the experiences of the great industrial enterprises of our country, the owners and managers of which work in harmony and co-operation with the organized workmen they employ. On every hand workingmen and employers are seen peacefully at work developing, conducting and expanding the industrial enterprises in which they are both interested and upon the success and prosperity of which their mutual welfare depends. Unless one's mind is distorted by unreasonable prejudice, unless his eyes be blinded by insatiable greed or passion, unless he be incapable of learning the lesson which history teaches, he will understand that a movement which has done so much to improve the conditions of life and labor, to protect the womanhood and childhood of the nation, to elevate the moral and intellectual standard of the people, and to improve the relations between employer and employed, can not be destroyed or impeded permanently by the irrational and intemperate declarations of men who are in their generation, but not of it.

Paradoxical as it may appear, the representatives of this employers' association in one breath decry and denounce what they term "class divisions" and "class hatreds," and in the next breath malign and berate their fellow citizens who are workingmen, and all other groups in society in sympathy with the legitimate purposes and high ideals of the labor movement. They claim and proclaim the right and necessity of organization among the employers, yet deny to workingmen the right of organization and combination. They prate about law and order, yet advocate violence and anarchy; they suggest the use of the cannon as a means of dispersing the workingmen; they malign and traduce the great majority of employers of labor who refuse to join them in carrying forward their unholy and un-American designs to destroy the organized labor movement; and to cap the climax of their inconsistency, they impugn the motives and question the intelligence of the religious, educational and philanthropic institutions of the country, simply because these institutions have opened their doors to the representatives of the organized labor movement and have listened respectfully to the claims made in behalf of the working men and

women whose brain and brawn have contributed in no small degree to the commercial, intellectual and moral supremacy of the nation.

How much better would it be for themselves, how much more would it contribute to the honor and glory of our common country if these gentlemen of

the National Association of Manufacturers would examine with open minds and intelligent discernment the real purpose, policy, and philosophy of the American labor movement.

JOHN MITCHELL,
Second Vice President American Federation of Labor.

A CRIME.

MEN WANTED—Tinnerns, catchers and helpers to work in open shops; Syrians, Poles and Roumanians preferred; steady employment and good wages to men willing to work; fare paid and no fees charged.

The above advertisement appeared in trust newspapers of Pittsburg under the caption, "Men Wanted."

GOD PITY AMERICA IF THE COUNTRY HAS COME TO THIS!

That advertisement is an insult to every man through whose veins courses the rich American blood.

The man, or men, or corporation responsible for these words is more insolent than the despicable puppet who dares to snit upon the Stars and Stripes. Each word is immersed in venom and hurled at American manhood.

Do you freeborn, honorable men of America grasp the full meaning of this insidious advertisement?

THE SONS OF THE REPUBLIC CAN STARVE AS LONG AS ENOUGH FOREIGNERS CAN BE SECURED TO DO THE WORK OF THESE CAPITALISTS.

That birth certificate granted to you by the fathers who shed their blood in '76 and '61 will bar you from the mills of those who profess to be captains of American Industry.

Your allegiance to the flag and love for the mother country place you in the "not wanted" class of these capitalists who prefer to give work to foreigners.

The very blood of which you boast, of which poets sing and which orators and statesmen throughout the world praise, will prevent you from earning a livelihood at the rolls and furnaces in the mills of these greedy employers.

What employer would dare sign his name to such an advertisement in the public press?

Not the employer who is ousting American union men. Oh, no!

But the insulted people who see that advertisement will know who wants to employ Syrians, Poles and Roumanians in preference to Americans.

THE STEEL TRUST WANTS FOREIGNERS TO WORK IN ITS MILLS.

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, declared its sheet and tin mills "open shops" this month.

Union men refused to work unless the Billion Dollar Combination recognized their Combination of Labor.

They are out of jobs now and the trust is filling their places with what they call "strike-breakers."

This grasping, greedy combination of wealth prefers to employ foreigners.

Why? Is it easier to grind foreign bodies and souls into dividends? Does this gigantic monopoly fear that the sons of the brave men who won freedom for the country and preserved and protected it will rebel against oppression?

AND THIS IS THE SAME TRUST THAT PLEADED FOR TARIFF LAWS WHICH WOULD PROTECT THE AMERICAN LABORER.

What hypocrisy!

This is the trust which appealed to the American people, the American law-makers, the American congress for protection for the American workingman.

With those pleas still ringing in the ears of the country, the steel trust arrogantly kicks the American out of its mills.

It insolently announces through the public press that it will give preferment to Syrians, Poles and Roumanians in filling the vacancies in its plants.

To New Castle and those other towns where American workmen have manned the mills a foreign horde is invited.

Look upon Schoenville, the "Hunkeyville" of the Pressed Steel Car Company, and you can see what the Steel Trust would make of those thriving American towns built around its mills and furnaces.

It would drive the Americans from those towns. It would fill its mills with foreign men who can be reduced to the state of animals and converted into beasts of burden.

The Steel Trust is right in one assumption. It could never reduce American men to the state in which the employees

of the Pressed Steel Car Company are found in Schoenville.

The American is no slave. Nor can he be purchased, body and soul, for 10 or 12 cents an hour. He will not stand idle and see his wife and children grovel in poverty and beg for the crumbs which fall from the employer's table.

Syrians, Poles and Roumanians may be clubbed and driven and fed with the slop and swill their pitiful wages will purchase.

But the American can never be reduced to that state of desperation where his spirit is killed and his heart is broken.

The Steel Trust is not advertising for men to fill humble positions. It wants skilled workmen. BUT PREFERENCE IS TO BE GIVEN TO THE FOREIGNERS.

The so-called muckraker has pointed to Schoenville and the other sore and festering spots in the Pittsburg district.

Pittsburg with natural pride rebelled against exaggerated criticism.

But if it had a thousand tongues each should repeat from the house tops the words of this advertisement so that every American in the country might know that he, his flag, his children and the parents who gave him birth have been brazenly insulted by this insolent Trust.

In Washington there sits a congress, the representatives of the American people. In the White House there is a man, William H. Taft, in whom Americans have placed their trust and confidence.

If these statesmen have ears let them hear the insulting words the Steel Trust spits into the face of the American workman.

Let those men, in whose hands the people have placed the destiny of their fair land, know that this puling infant they coddle and nourish is a hydra-headed monster spewing words of insolence upon Americans and the brain and brawn of the republic.

And if these men in Washington do not believe their ears, let them use their eyes. Let them look at the sore spots, the Poverty Rows, where there should be settlements of men and their families living like decent Americans. Or let them focus their eyes upon the red flag flaunted in the faces of American workmen when they are told that Syrians, Poles and Roumanians are preferred in the mills of the Trust.

If there is that much vaunted spirit in the breasts of the republic's sons it will rebel against the Trust which places the American beneath the most ignorant foreigner who comes to America's shores.

"All men are created equal."

Let it be so. Give the foreigner his opportunity. But God pity the country

if preference is to be given to the ignorant foreigner lifted from oppression in which he and his forefathers dwelt and enticed to the "land of promise" to be reduced to greater poverty than Europe has ever known.

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS.

THE STEEL TRUST SEEMS TO BE FOR NEITHER.

TUBERCULOSIS A CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

Speakers Urge that the White Plague Shall be Voted Down.

The Committee on Congestion of Population in New York at a meeting held Sunday afternoon at the tuberculosis exhibition in the Museum of Natural History, New York, urged that the eradication of the white plague should be made an issue for the next municipal campaign.

John Martin, chairman of the committee, drew a striking contrast between the ravages of the Italian earthquake and those of tuberculosis in this country.

"The civilized world sorrows over the 200,000 deaths due to the catastrophe in Italy," said he, "but every year in the United States as many people are killed by tuberculosis. The earthquake is a visitation beyond human power, but tuberculosis, which this year will strike down an equal number in the United States, can be prevented.

"For the home cure of tuberculosis the patient must live like a lord on milk, fresh eggs and other rich food. He must rest with ease, bathe in sunshine and fresh air. To tell the average tenement dweller in New York to do this is as much a mockery as it would be to send the victims in Messina the message that all they need is new clothes, plenty to eat and a good modern dwelling to set them up again. After the rent is paid one tuberculosis patient in each family would eat up most of the income; the costliest item is neither the milk nor the eggs, but the air and the sunshine."

Dr. Woods Hutchinson said any city in the civilized world can stamp out tuberculosis within its boundaries at an expense not to exceed \$10 per capita of its population within ten years. It is only a question of backing the anti-tuberculosis crusade with money and legal authority.

"The only price paid for any great degree of delay is an insignificant penalty of some 3,000 human lives a year. Any community that wishes to save money by selling human lives at \$500 each, can delay as long as it pleases. Ten thousand people die of tuberculosis in New York City every year."

Dr. Hutchinson estimated that with ideal treatment, including removal to camps, the disease in 20,000 known cases now in the city could be exterminated for \$16,000,000.

EDITORIAL ON THE STEEL CAR STRIKE.

The following is an editorial which appeared in *The Outlook*, in the issue of July 31, and it gives an indication of the character of the methods used by some of the corporations to injure the men of labor:

THE PRESSED STEEL CAR STRIKE.

Has a wage-earner any rights which his employer is bound to respect? Is the public concerned with the way in which a private company treats its employees? Is the workman, who makes the product, to be put upon a different basis from that of the material out of which the product is made? Is the workman to be treated otherwise than as a tool or a piece of machinery?

These are the very simple questions which are raised by the strike in the Pressed Steel Car Company's works at McKees Rocks near Pittsburg. These are questions which concern not merely this Company and the men who have been employed by it; they concern the whole country. As they are answered in one way or another in this instance, they will grow more menacing or less significant in other cases. They seem to be very elementary. At any rate, they are fundamental.

What has now raised these questions? A little over a year ago, when the Pressed Steel Car Company was paying its men according to a piece-rate system, there was a cut in wages. In January of this year, when the plant became busy again, the piece-rate system was supplanted by a pooling system. In each department the Company set aside a certain sum for so much product, out of which the labor in the making of that product was paid. For example, for the press work on each car a certain sum was divided in wages among the men doing that press work. Thus the Company could know beforehand just what the labor cost on each car would be. The men, on the other hand, could not know from day to day, or week to week, what their wages were to be. Besides, for fair dealing they had to trust absolutely to the Company's bookkeeping department; and over this department they, of course, had no control. They had to bear the loss due to the mistakes of foremen, to breakages of machinery, to possible shortage in material, and to the waste caused by incompetent or inexperienced workers. The Company has asserted that a minimum wage is virtually guaranteed. However that may be, under the guise of this change in system there was really established a severe cut in wages. Of course the arrangement was profitable to

the Company. Under this scheme the Company had a fixed labor cost, and it fixed that labor cost itself. It refused to deal with the men except as individuals. It took from each man a certain percentage of his wages as a contribution to an insurance fund, and all damages for accidents were paid from that fund. What the contributions to the fund and what the damages for accidents should be were determined by the Company, not the men. The Company denies what the men assert, that they have had to pay foremen for getting and even for keeping jobs; but it does not pretend that it ever gave the men a chance to make complaint or present grievances. Moreover, the men have felt, and others are convinced, that the plant was run with outrageous disregard for human life. The laborers, being largely Hungarians and other foreigners, have not been properly safeguarded. Stories to the effect that the plant killed "Hunkies"—as the Hungarians are called—at the rate of one a day cannot be substantiated, and are undoubtedly gross exaggerations; but they have arisen because the Company has kept a determined attitude of silence and secrecy with regard to casualties. It is notorious that the Pressed Steel Car Company, like other concerns in the Pittsburg district, has been willing to weigh the lives of "Hunkies" against the preservation of costly machinery. If any one desires to know what the attitude of Pittsburg factories on this subject has been, he has only to examine the findings of the Pittsburg Survey. Out of all this came the strike. The men, unorganized, undirected, without resources, asked for a chance to be heard: they asked for arbitration. They were denied, and they left work.

"There is no strike," says President Hoffstot, of the Company. "I hired those men to do a certain work for me and agreed to pay them a certain wage. They quit work. Well, they had a right to do that. If they do not wish to comply with the conditions under which they were hired, that's their business. So, you see, there is no strike to end." He added: "There is nothing to arbitrate in the present difficulty. The officers of the Company will not meet with any committees of the men. When the peace officers get conditions so that the men can go to work in safety, workmen in Pittsburg and vicinity will be given the first opportunity to go to work. * * * We are depending on the sheriff and the State constabulary to bring about this peaceful condition. That is what the Company pays taxes for."

Incidentally it ought to be recorded that there has been little turbulence, and none in which the strikers have been involved. During these days of idleness but six men have received injuries, and none of them were employees.

From these facts and this statement we think it is clear how the Pressed Steel Car Company answers the elementary questions raised by the strike: Has the workman any rights the employer is bound to respect? He has the right to quit work, and that is his only right in industry. Is the public concerned in the way a company treats its men? Not at all; it is the public's business simply to protect property and enable the capitalist to get laborers; what the capitalist does with those laborers after he gets them is none of the public's business. Is the workman on a different basis from the material on which he works? Not essentially. The only difference is that the Car Company has to buy its steel at the price set by the steel manufacturers; whereas it buys its labor at its own price. This is, of course, because the steel manufacturers are organized, while these laborers are not. Is the workman to be treated otherwise than as a tool or a piece of machinery? Certainly with no more

care; probably with less. If a piece of machinery breaks down, the Company has to stand the loss; so it is careful of machinery. But if a workman is killed, some slight damages are paid out of the workmen's fund; so the Company does not have to be careful of men.

This attitude is that of industrial autocracy. It is the attitude of those who believe that the sole control of industry belongs to the owner of capital. It is an attitude that cannot be maintained in a democracy. Indeed, it is possible only to the autocrat or the Socialist. If the principle upheld by President Hoffstot is right, then Socialism is inevitable, for the public must control industry; and if the owner of capital is the sole arbiter of industry, then the public must own all capital; and that is Socialism.

We do not believe that the owner of capital is the sole arbiter of industry. Labor has a right as well as capital to direct industrial activity and decide industrial questions. The public is more and more going to concern itself with the condition of laborers; it is going to see that laborers have at least as advantageous a position as pig iron, and that a human being be counted of more value than many pieces of machinery. Mr. Hoffstot is the relic of a past epoch.

THE MENACE OF ASIA.

Condensed from International Encyclopedia.

By A. E. YOELL, Secretary Asiatic Exclusion League.

THE following statement is intended to assist the investigator in forming correct conclusions as to the immensity of the danger confronting the people of the Pacific coast in the first place and ultimately the people of all the states of the North American continent:

AREA AND POPULATION.

Asia has, including islands, an area of 17,000,000 square miles, equal to about one-third the land area of the globe. The population is estimated at upwards of 850,000,000, of whom more than 600,000,000 are Mongolians, or of Mongolian descent. The area of the principal divisions is 6,144,985 square miles, with a density of population as follows:

	Population.	Inhabitants Per Sq. Mi.
China	450,000,000	105
British India, including Burmah.	300,000,000	190
Japan	50,000,000	340
Anam	15,000,000	88

The foregoing are the peoples whom the representatives of the white race on

the Pacific coast must fear and guard against. Let us now compare the area and population of the United States, and of the Pacific coast states, with China, British India and Japan. Those three divisions of the Asiatic continent have a combined area of something over 6,000,000 square miles, with a population of 800,000,000, and a mean density of 212 persons to the square mile.

The United States, with an area of 3,756,884 square miles, and a population of 87,000,000, has but 25 inhabitants to the square mile, while North America as a whole has but 14. Concentrating our attention upon the Pacific coast states, we find the following:

	Area.	Population.	Inhabitants Per Sq. Mi.
Washington ..	68,180	518,103	8
Oregon	96,030	413,536	5
California ...	155,980	2,000,000	13

A total area of 321,190 square miles, with a population of 3,031,639, and a density of something less than nine inhabitants to the square mile. Comment on the above figures would be superfluous.

INHABITANTS—RACES.

Within the limits of the Asiatic continent are included all the five great races of man. The number, however, of Amerinds, or Red Men, is considerable, and the absolute proportion of Negroids so small that, roughly speaking, the entire population of Asia, and the islands, may be said to consist of the three great races, the white, the yellow and the brown. Of these races, the yellow—the most typical Asiatic of them all—is the one with which the people of the Pacific coast are most concerned. It numbers seven-tenths of the population of the Asiatic continent. The race is divided into two great groups. The Northern, or Siberic, the Southern, or Sinitic. The former includes a large variety of stocks, occupying Southern Siberia and Central Asia, some of whose branches extend so far west as the Magyars of Hungary, and part of the people of the Balkan regions of European Russia, but who are now Aryanized as to speech. To the Siberian branch also belongs the Japanese, the Koreans in part, and the nations of the Liu Kiu islands. In Turkestan and the region of the Caucasus are minor peoples of mixed origin, who belong by language or by blood to the Siberian branch of the yellow race.

The southern branch, the Sinitic or Tseto-Chinese, embraces the Chinese proper, with many variations in language

and much mixture of blood—the Thibetans, the minor peoples of the southern slope of the Himalayas, the Annamese, Burmese, Siamese, Cambodians and many others. Some ethnologists make the Malays and Polynesians, and even the Amerinds subdivisions of the yellow race.

CIVILIZATION.

Chinese civilization may be considered as the first great achievement of the yellow race, but the characteristics of that civilization, inveterate conservatism, general apathy and unlimited submission, must not be considered inherent in that race, the Japanese branch having recently demonstrated otherwise.

It must also be remembered that the Siberian branch of that race are more notable for what they have done in Europe than for the part they have played in Asia, excepting the history-making achievements of the Japanese since their awakening.

The mighty empires of Genghis Khan, Timur the Lame and Baber, were not enduring; while on the other hand the invasion of the Bulgarians, Finns and Magyars into Europe have produced lasting results.

Upon these historical achievements of the yellow race, we base our belief that the migration of the yellow and brown people to the Pacific coast preshadows the coming struggle for the supremacy of the Pacific and the possession of our own homes and firesides.

WELFARE WORK.

THE National Civic Federation Review for July contains accounts of important welfare meetings and accomplishments.

Attorney General George W. Wickersham, at a meeting of the District of Columbia section of the Woman's Department in Washington at the residence of Mrs. Samuel Spencer, brought out the necessity of creating public sentiment to secure improvement in conditions of public employes, dwelt upon having the quality of opportunity and fair play for wage workers, and said, "We all, men and women alike, are desirous of promoting the welfare of our fellow beings, provided it does not occasion too much discomfort. Power brings with it responsibility and the penalty for maintaining and enjoying wealth is that it be wisely disbursed. It is a disgrace to us if we enjoy our luxurious homes, our comfortable libraries, and our mode of living, when the people who work for us haven't a decent place in which to eat a meal or to earn their day's wage. That adds reproach to us

and will haunt us in our dreams. By directing the attention of busy men in power to evil conditions there seldom will be failure to respond to the demand for improvement." At this meeting Mrs. J. Borden Harriman explained that the Welfare Department is a "Preventatorium," as by making work places sanitary and giving opportunities for recreation it goes a long way in preventing the development of disease. She described the work of the New York Garment Trades committee, a report of which will be published later, stating: "It has seen both sides of the picture from a building of a cloak and suit company, where to the untrained eye everything seemed 'perfect'—to a tenant factory where the halls and stairs were filthy, the floor of the factory littered with accumulated dirt of months, fruit skins, bread crusts, refuse of all kinds mixed with the scraps and ravelings of materials, and to clean such floors would require scraping, it being truly an ideal breeding place for germs of all kinds with every window tightly closed."

At the opening of the Brooklyn Navy Yard lunchroom under the auspices of the Woman's Department, Commandant J. B. Murdock emphasized the importance of keeping the men good natured by furnishing proper food, explaining that no charity is involved in the project, as the lunchroom must be self-supporting. He stated the men can come to it without the slightest sacrifice of pride, knowing they will simply get nothing more nor less than a good, honest square meal.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, former commandant of the Navy Yard, described the disheartening conditions when he assumed command, stating that it was not agreeable to observe men squatted on a work bench, ill at ease, munching their sandwiches and drinking cold coffee out of a bottle, and said that the government in recognizing its obligations as an employer cannot fail to derive substantial advantage from the increased contentment.

Miss Anne Morgan stated: "If the undertaking is to be a success (and like any other business, if it fails it will shut down) it must rest on a firm foundation and spirit of co-operation. Let us try to prove to the government that it cannot afford not to establish such lunchrooms, not only in all navy yards, but wherever the government is a large employer. Then, after lunchrooms have been recognized as a necessity, other provisions for the welfare and comfort of employes will follow in their wake."

Mr. John Mitchell appealed to the workmen to co-operate in making the lunchroom a success, explaining that it would have been the greatest comfort to him when he worked in the mines if he could have secured his meals at a lunch counter, and assured the men that the efforts of welfare workers are not calculated to act as a substitute for the associated efforts of the workmen themselves to improve conditions.

DEALING WITH LARGE QUESTIONS.

THE Civic Federation Review for July gives out the first announcement in full of its plans for the conference on uniform legislation to be held in Washington next January. President Taft is to open the conference with an address and the leading article of the Review gives an outline of the discussions and subjects which will occupy the speakers and hearers who attend the conference, which will be second in importance to no national gathering held in recent years. A list of the topics includes natural resources, railway legislation, banking, life insurance, fire insurance, labor, marriage and divorce, vital statistics, accounting, public health and good roads.

The welfare section of the Review contains splendid matter, including Attorney General Wickersham's address to the Woman's Department in Washington, as well as those by Mrs. J. Borden Harri-man and Mrs. Samuel Spencer; addresses at the opening of the Brooklyn Navy Yard lunchroom by Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commandant J. B. Murdock, Miss Anne Morgan and Mr. John Mitchell; and an account of the annual meeting of the New York and New Jersey section of the Woman's Department.

John Mitchell tells what he thinks about the National Association of Manufacturers and incidentally of their new president and his expressed ideas as to organized labor. From this article it can be seen that while the Manufacturers' association has its opinion of united labor, that great aggregation of working

men has its opinion of the Manufacturers' Association.

Socialism comes in for some resolute thwacks from four labor men—Edward A. Moffett of the Bricklayers' Union; David Golstein of the Cigarmakers' Union; James A. Cable of the Coopers' Union, and F. G. R. Gordon of the Boot and Shoemakers' Union being the wielders of the belaboring pens. The claim of the Socialists that they represent the workmen, or laboring people, of the United States is warmly denied by these representatives of labor; and they do not content themselves with simply denying but they attack the doctrines of Socialism with telling effect.

Roland Phillips discusses the methods of the Socialist propaganda in England and the United States, laying stress upon the "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" of the Fabianists, and by quoting Bernard Shaw in his astounding frankness contributes to the general interest of his article.

The Court of Appeals decision modifying Justice Goulds injunction in the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison case is characterized by Ada C. Sweet as a great plea for free speech and a free press; and there is an account of the alliance which is being formed between the great organization of farmers and organized labor, with a picture of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Charles S. Barrett, president of the Farmers' Union, happily illustrating the uniting of the two immense forces of farmers and labor men.

MOVEMENT FOR UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

Public and Private Interests Involved.

The leading article in The National Civic Federation "Review" for July outlines the coming conference called by the Civic Federation on Uniform State Laws in Washington, D. C., January 5, 6 and 7, 1916. President Taft has accepted the invitation of the Federation and will make the opening address.

For almost twenty years the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, appointed by the various States, have been working with notable success in connection with commercial legislation. These Commissioners have also taken up the problems of uniform marriage and divorce laws and other questions of moment. But the interest and needs of the public have become so overwhelming that a broader, a national, view of the situation and conditions brought about by the conflicting laws between the States is demanded.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

The movement for the conservation of natural resources, started by President Roosevelt, cannot be carried forward successfully unless the States adopt, with considerable uniformity, laws upon the subject of forestry, water power, reclamation of lands by irrigation, etc.

TAXATION.

The subject of taxation has been before the people of the United States for some years and has been discussed by three national conferences, the first one being called by The National Civic Federation in 1901. Uniformity of State laws upon taxation is considered desirable by taxation experts.

ACCOUNTING.

The necessity for a standard system of public accounting as a basis for taxation and comparative statistics is widely felt. Uniform accounts and financial reports are essential in the case of public service corporations, gas, electric light and power, water supply and similar incorporations, as a source of accurate information for public and private use.

SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.

The National Civic Federation during its efforts to secure the amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law, was impressed with the imperative demand for uniform State laws in harmony with the Federal law.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

In the railways and their management, both State and National authority are concerned. The officials of railroads favor uniform State laws in the regulation of certain matters. The "Review" quotes from the report of the Committee on Legislation to the National Association

of Railway Commissioners recommending to that body uniform State laws to conform as nearly as may be to the Federal laws and the rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission; also laws upon safety appliances, car service, accounting, annual reports, bills of lading, and other measures.

BANKING.

In the State banking laws substantial uniformity among the States is favored not only by public opinion but by the bankers themselves. At the last meeting of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks the Committee on Uniform State Banking Laws reported in favor of the enactment in each State of certain fundamental requirements which will close as many doors as possible to "unsafe practices and unsound banking." The American Banking Association has declared for laws providing for uniform bills of lading, voucher checks, negotiable instruments, warehouse receipts, certificates of stocks and uniform stationery and tints.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Next to the bankers possibly the life insurance people are showing the most active interest in uniform State legislation. The life insurance companies have been weighed down by a mass of insurance legislation during the past five years. The leading companies favor uniform laws on several important matters.

Mr. Robert Lynn Cox, General Counsel and Manager of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, can see no hope of "any diminution of life insurance legislation until all the States have adopted complete and comprehensive codes conforming to the standard of the present day and age, or until Federal supervision is brought about."

FIRE INSURANCE.

The fire insurance officials declare that in the last five years the annual fire loss in the United States has been over a quarter of a billion of dollars. The National Board of Fire Underwriters is moving for uniform State laws to check this waste of property. The National Association of Credit Men has taken action favoring a model State fire marshal law and other laws to check the ravages of fire. This Association also favors the passage of a uniform banking law similar to that of the State of New York, and declares for uniformity of State laws relating to commercial affairs.

PURE FOOD LAWS.

Every man, woman and child in the country is personally interested in the pure food laws. To the National Whole-

sale Grocers' Association these laws are of great commercial importance. At its recent meeting this Association decided to conduct a campaign for uniform pure food laws and uniform bills of lading. The farmers of the country are also fully awake to the importance of uniform pure food legislation and also uniform laws on taxation, transportation and natural resources.

Labor organizations have long appreciated the necessity for uniform labor laws throughout the Union. Commissioner Charles P. Neill, of the Bureau of Labor, names the following subjects upon which he believes there should be uniform State legislation: Employers' liability, the guarding of dangerous machinery, industrial hygiene, compulsory reports on a uniform basis of all industrial accidents, and the compulsory registration of deaths, showing facts as to occupation and the like. He also recommends uniformity of legislation regulating the employment of women and children, the hours of labor of all employes in injurious occupations, factory and mine inspection, and with regard to convict-made products.

VITAL STATISTICS.

A very urgent need exists in this country for a uniform system of immediate registration and preservation of vital statistics. The American Medical Association, the United States Bureau of the Census, and the American Public Health Association are urging that the States unite and take measures to secure uniform laws which will bring to an end the present chaos in the registration of vital statistics.

Questions of marriage and divorce are being discussed in every State of the Union, and as related to them, in many sections of the country the public mind is in a condition of bewilderment over existing conditions, contrasts and events. Although the opinions of the people of the different States may widely differ as to proper causes for divorce, there can be no question but that the laws prescribing uniform methods of procedure and defining questions of jurisdiction are necessary.

LAWS RELATING TO WOMEN.

Uniform laws relating to women in the custody of their children, their property rights and right to their own earnings, their work and wages and their protection from moral and physical perils would be for the benefit of the public generally.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The public health is another matter upon which uniformity of the State laws in harmony with Federal laws is of manifest importance. The fight upon tuber-

culosis is given by the Federation herewith as an example of the case in which there is the most vital need for co-operation between the States themselves and the Federal Government.

GOOD ROADS AND MOTORS.

Good roads and uniform laws for the regulation of automobiles are subjects for legislation which require the harmony and co-operation of adjacent commonwealths. The American Automobile Association, the National Grange and the American Roadmakers' Association are making efforts to secure the enactment of a Uniform State Motor Vehicle Law, prepared by the American Automobile Association, in every State.

In the conference at Washington next January it is expected that the subjects named and many others will be discussed by men who are competent to bring home to the entire nation the situation as regards this important movement.

President Amasa M. Eaton, of the Commissioners on Uniform Laws, contributes to the "Review" an interesting article on the work of his association and on the uniform law movement in general, and Dr. Charles McCarthy, Legislative Librarian of Wisconsin, gives his views, urging a more comprehensive study of statute law in connection with the agitation for legislative uniformity.

A citizens' committee, appointed by the mayor and city council of Brockton, Mass., to investigate and place the blame for the "Industrial Weakness" of that city, has made its report. If we had a seven-year-old son who couldn't say more things to the point in seven lines than that committee said in seven hundred we would hold an interview with him in our woodshea. The demand for the union label upon shoes is making some of the shoe cities of the East squeal like a stuck pig. "Brockton rapidly falling into decay, industrially," it reads. Prior to the trouble with Mr. Douglas, Brockton shoe industries under Organized Labor paid larger returns upon capital invested than any other city of the country. It has created several millionaires. This was not enough. The time was ripe to make a try for being billionaires—at the expense of the worker, as usual. Organized Labor has assisted many men to become wealthy, and it would seem that just as soon as he gets a few hundred thousand dollars ahead of his employees, he is overcome with an insatiable desire for more, and at a faster rate. Some day, after you and I have departed upon that cruise which knows no return, things may be different. But there are small prospects for much of an improvement within the present century.

TUBERCULOSIS IN THE INDUSTRIES.

Few subjects during recent years have attracted more attention than the mortality from tuberculosis, a disease largely preventable by proper methods of personal and public hygiene, including under the latter term the hygiene of factories and the medical supervision of factory methods. That the leading causes of death in this and other countries are diseases of the lungs is too well known to need more than passing mention. The sanitary authorities of all civilized countries view the enormous death-rate from consumption with grave concern; and the study of methods for its reduction is engaging the widespread attention, not alone of the medical profession, but of thinkers in every walk of life.

This disease, found by investigation to be due chiefly to various unhygienic conditions such as vitiated air, poor food, and damp soil, can be controlled, and it is stated by competent authorities that one-half of the present mortality can be eliminated by the use of intelligent and energetic methods, supplemented by general education as to the facts and nature of the disease.

It will not be denied that a workman's most valuable possessions are his health, strength, and intelligence. The conservation of health and strength, the prolongation of life, and the prevention of disease are factors of the greatest economic importance which largely influence the success of nations in the struggle for commercial supremacy and race survival, and lie at the base of the true labor problem. They determine the real and enduring progress, prosperity, and well-being of the masses.

The period of industrial efficiency of wage-earners generally commences with the age of 15 and terminates, at the latest, at 65. During these 50 years of labor and life, some net addition is annually made by each wage-earner to the accumulated wealth of the nation.

Statistics show that among American males between the ages of 15 and 29 nearly 32 per cent of the deaths are caused by tuberculosis, between the ages of 30 and 45 about 27 per cent, and between the ages of 45 and 60 about 14 per cent of the mortality is caused by this disease. A large proportion of these deaths is strictly preventable and subject to a material reduction.

The problem of disease prevention rests primarily upon a clear recognition of the principal causes conducive to ill-health and short life, and an intelligent study of the methods and means by which such causes can be most effectively removed.

It is manifestly wrong that one who is cleanly in person and who takes all possible precautions against infections

in the home, should be subjected to possible infection from preventable causes in the place where he or she has to work; and it should be the duty of the State to see that the conditions in all workshops are made as safe as is practicable, and that whatever safeguards may be necessary to that end are provided. If the health of a person is sacrificed through governmental indifference to proper hygienic precautions—when he is tuberculous because of being compelled to breathe the air which ought to have been made pure if simple rules had been properly enforced—has not such a person a right to look to the State for redress? A person looks to the State for protection of his property interests; why may he not with equal or even greater propriety expect from the same source protection of his health, the basis of material prosperity in every community?

Dr. Robert Koch has demonstrated that tuberculosis is an infectious and communicable, though preventable disease, produced by a germ, the tubercle bacillus.

In by far the majority of cases of tuberculosis the disease has its seat in the lungs and has also begun there, said Professor Koch in 1901. From this fact it is justly concluded that the germs of the disease—i. e., the tubercle bacilli—must have got into the lungs by inhalation. As to the question where the inhaled tubercle bacilli have come from there is also no doubt. On the contrary, we know with certainty that they get into the air with the sputum of consumptive patients. This sputum, especially in advanced stages of the disease, almost always contains tubercle bacilli, sometimes in incredible quantities. By coughing and even speaking it is flung into the air in little drops—i. e., in a moist condition—and can at once infect persons who happen to be near the coughers. But then it may also be pulverized when dry, in the linen or on the floor, for instance, and get into the air in the form of dust. In this manner a complete circle, a so-called *circulus vitiosus*, has been formed for the process of infection from the diseased lung, which produced phlegm and pus containing tubercle bacilli, to the formation of moist and dry particles (which in virtue of their smallness can keep floating for a good while in the air) and finally to new infection if particles penetrate with the air into a healthy lung and originate the disease anew. * * * That tuberculosis is curable in its early stages must be regarded as an undisputed fact. * * * If we allow ourselves to be continually infected in this enterprise by the spirit of genuine preventive medical science, if we utilize the experience gained in conflict with other pestilences, and aim with clear

recognition of the purpose and resolute avoidance of wrong roads at striking the evil at its root, then the battle against tuberculosis which has been so energetically begun cannot fail to have a victorious issue.

The incidence of tuberculosis of the lungs as compared with other diseases upon the general classes of occupations may serve to draw some broad lines of distinction, but the groups of occupations are hardly sufficiently definite to yield results of much value. Moreover, the fact must be considered that they differ considerably in age distribution, and this is a very important factor of the death rate. It must also be borne in mind that, while certain occupations are open only to the strong and intelligent, others are the refuge of the weak and ignorant. Some of the callings recognized as dangerous fail to attract many of the more prudent of the working classes in spite of a high rate of wage; while others, conducted under proper hygienic supervision, may attract the same class in spite of a comparatively low rate.

The extramural conditions also are of considerable importance. Persons engaged in the same line of work who are properly housed, fed, and clothed, and are temperate in all things which may influence health, will show a smaller percentage of sickness, a lower death-rate, and a higher average age at death than those whose home environments are inferior or bad, and whose lives are marked by vicious excesses. Age is also an important factor. In certain occupations which offer but a low wage, it is generally the very young who are not fully developed who seek employment; and if the particular occupation be one of those classed as dangerous, the inevitable result of non-observance or non-provision of necessary hygienic precautions is a high rate of morbidity and mortality and a low average age at death.

In a study of the diseases of occupations the chief subject of interest which attracts attention is the pathology of dust inhalation. Dust in any one of its many and varied forms is without question the principal ill-health producing factor in industry. Every trade with an excessive mortality from consumption or diseases of the respiratory organs is almost invariably an occupation in which more or less dust of an irritating character is inhaled during the operations connected with the process of manufacture.

American workmen and their employers require a better knowledge of the facts of industrial hygiene, such as can be secured only through inquiry under government authority, and workmen should be better informed as to the conditions of industry injurious to health and life and inimical to the highest de-

gree of industrial and social efficiency. If the duration of life of workmen has any considerable economic value then it manifestly must be to the advantage of the State, and the employers of labor, that nothing within reason be left undone to raise the level of national physique, health, and industrial efficiency to the highest possible standard.

In 1906 an effort was made by a few of the large manufacturers in Providence, Rhode Island, to exterminate tuberculosis in their factories, by urging their employees to report at once any suspicious symptoms of lung trouble. One or two physicians especially interested undertook, free of charge, to examine and treat these cases; the object being, of course, to discover the disease, if possible, when in its early stages. Several of these workmen recovered and were able to return to work. The object lesson of the presence of these cases in mills and factories, and of their apparent cure when under hygienic treatment, has resulted and will naturally continue to result in an increased demand for better work-rooms and in the education of the workman and his family upon the subject of proper food and living rooms, particularly the necessity for sun and air in their homes.

THE DUTY OF THE PUBLIC REGARDING TUBERCULOSIS.

[Extract from article by William C. Hanson, M. D., Assistant to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, in "Tuberculosis in Massachusetts," a memoir prepared by the Massachusetts State Committee for the International Congress on Tuberculosis, held in Washington, D. C., September 21 to October 12, 1908.]

"There are many things which the public can do and ought to do in order to make the work of the State inspectors of health more effective.

"If, for example, any citizen knows of a person suffering with tuberculosis who is not receiving proper care, or who, through carelessness and neglect, is endangering others, it is clearly the duty of that citizen to notify the State inspector for his district. In the same way private individuals, physicians, social service workers, and organizations of various kinds may be of great assistance to the inspectors by calling to their attention any unsanitary conditions, diseases, or influences dangerous to the public health, or threatening to affect the same. Since the law requiring that every public building and every schoolhouse shall be adequately ventilated is to be enforced by these health officials, medical inspectors of schools and teachers should notify them of any violation of this law. Notice of any ill-ventilated or overcrowded schoolhouse should be brought to the attention of the State inspector in whose district the schoolhouse is located. It is

of the greatest importance that factories and workshops should likewise be well ventilated and not overcrowded. Persons who work day after day in crowded rooms which are not properly ventilated must after a time suffer a loss of resistance to disease, and, in consequence, become more susceptible to tuberculosis. This is especially true of a workshop where many people work side by side, some of whom may be suffering with tuberculosis of the lungs. One of the most important duties of an employer, therefore, is to provide fresh air for his employees.

"Another duty of the public, equally important with those mentioned, is to remember that a tuberculosis person whose personal habits are clean, and who properly disposes of his sputum, is not a source of danger to those about him. Failure to appreciate this fact is already causing many hardships which are both unneces-

sary and unjust. It is not at all uncommon today to hear of instances where the very means of obtaining one's livelihood have been taken away because the person was unfortunate enough to be afflicted with tuberculosis. To take away from such a person the means of obtaining his livelihood is to take it from the very person who needs it most. On the other hand, to meet the problem fairly, the healthy employees, both minors and adults, should be properly protected from all ignorant or careless consumptives. At the present time investigations are being made concerning the health and the influence of occupation upon the health of children and young persons, but there is no law by which adults working in factories may be examined, and such steps taken as may be deemed advisable or necessary for guarding the public health."

CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION.

EVA McDONALD VALESH, in American Federationist.

THE recent report of the trustees of the National Child Labor Committee shows that, although definite advances have been made during the past years in the effort to abolish child labor, much remains to be done. Defective laws in several states were amended so as to make them more effective. The most important gain was in the shape of a provision requiring adequate proof of age or children seeking employment and the issuance of certificates by the school authorities.

In North Dakota and Oklahoma the new laws are among the most complete yet enacted. Important changes were made in the laws of Minnesota, Maine, Delaware and several other states. In New York two important laws were enacted, one giving greater power to the commissioner of labor in prosecuting violations of the law referring to mercantile employers, the other specifying dangerous occupations forbidden to children under 16 years of age.

Perhaps the most discouraging feature of the campaign against child labor in the northern states was the success of glass manufacturers in defeating bills forbidding night work to children in that industry. These bills were defeated in Indiana, West Virginia and New Jersey. The powerful influence of the canning factories also prevented an amendment to the New York law, which would have forbidden children of tender years to work under the insanitary and exacting conditions which prevail in that industry.

Investigators have recently called public attention to the vile conditions under

which many small children work in the canning factories. They are mostly children of recently arrived immigrants, whose parents do not realize that they are blighting their children's future by putting them to work, and so far no influence has been able to touch the conscience of the owners of the canning works, nor to reach the intelligence of the legislators, who should protect the helpless children from this brutal exploitation.

It is a hopeful sign that the women's clubs in several states are doing active work to abolish child labor. Their investigation of conditions under which children work, bring to light many shocking conditions. For instance, a large number of white children on the Pacific coast were found working for Japanese employers. The hours of work would have been scandalously long, even for an adult, and the wages were the pittance which makes child labor attractive to employers—when to these characteristic conditions was added fact of Japanese employment, the problem looked big enough and vital enough to interest all the good citizens of the community to free children from a condition worse than slavery.

The southern states have done very little in the past year to wipe out the blot of child labor in the cotton mills. In North Carolina an agreement had been reached with the manufacturers on a compromise bill, but this was deliberately killed in the Senate. In Tennessee a compulsory education law was defeated. In South Carolina the law which has been a dead letter was amended by pro-

viding for two inspectors, so there is some prospect of its enforcement.

Within the past few months a child labor conference was called by Governor Sanders of Louisiana to consider the adoption of uniform laws for the regulation of child labor in the southern states. Eleven distinctively southern states were represented by governors and other officials. There were also representatives of employers and various associations concerned with industrial development.

If the word "abolish" had been the slogan of the conference instead of "regulate" there might be more hope of good to be accomplished. An evil is not wiped out by palliating it. Still, the discussion and press comment brought the subject of child labor freshly to the mind of the public, and doubtless some good was accomplished by the conference.

The press comment took a wide range on the subject. The *Nashville American* had the effrontery to justify child labor in the following language:

"Complaint has been made, chiefly from northern sources, that children are being dwarfed and stunted and their lives hopelessly crushed in southern cotton mills. Such statements, we believe, to be exaggerated, though there may be instances in which they are true. In North and South Carolina and Georgia many families, whose existence was a mystery, have become fairly prosperous since the mills came. If the children are growing up unlettered, it is no more than they were doing before they had employment in the mills. Sometimes the whole family is employed except the old man. He sits around and whittles and smokes, elated with the thought that he is living better than he ever did without working. The children are delighted with the opportunity to earn money and to have something to eat and wear, while the wife and mother is also satisfied with the new condition of things, for before the coming of the mill it was seldom she got a new dress or pair of shoes."

Still more recently Dr. Stiles told a convention of health boards in Washington, D. C., that child labor is a positive blessing in the south, because 27 per cent of the children in a large part of the south have the hookworm disease, which is the cause of the extreme laziness of the poor whites of the south. He claimed that the rush and bustle of the factory forced the children to an activity which made them forget the disease.

No vital statistics were appended to show how many died of the factory treatment, but, of course, the hookworm argument is too absurd for serious consideration. Let children's wages be raised to that of adults, and we would hear no more of the hookworm disease and the factory cure.

Think of praising a system which takes

the children from the outdoor play and the recreations natural to childhood and substitutes therefor the factory with the strenuous toil, its ceaseless whirl of machinery and long hours of confinement—and then defending the factory system by saying that the children are at least no more unlettered than before. They are infinitely worse off than in their mountain freedom, for the factory robs them of even the physical development which they might get by living in the open air, and they lose the education which they would absorb from nature, if not from the school book. Poverty in the mountains is bad enough for the little ones, but not so wicked as slavery in the factory.

It is pretty much the rule where children are employed in the southern cotton mills that the "old man sits around and whittles and smokes," and lets the children support him. He may be some monster indigenous to south who can thus sell his children into industrial bondage, but the employers and the law have much to do with encouraging this cruel and shiftless disposition. At any rate, where children are forbidden by law to work at a tender age, we find the head of the house gets a job and supports them. If the south had the courage to abolish child labor, it would find adult labor could be had, especially if living wages were paid.

What horrid satire to assert that "The children are delighted with the opportunity to earn money and have something to eat and wear." It is one of the most pathetic things about child labor that these little ones in their unsuspecting trust in those who should guard and protect them, go cheerfully to the mill to wear out their little bodies and stunt their minds in the heroic effort to "help." How any one with a grain of conscience or sympathy can sacrifice these innocent little ones to the greed of commercialism is beyond understanding. Grown people may suffer wrongs and injuries, but they are equipped to fight for their rights. The child who is forced to labor at an early age is deprived of the opportunity for normal physical development and also of the mental training and discipline which the school gives. His future is mortgaged. The life blood of these children should cry out to those who accept dividends piled up by their puny fingers.

The parents, too, are to blame, but they are, as a rule, ignorant mountain folk, brought to the southern cotton mill under promise of pleasant and easy living. They have not the intelligence or will power to resist the employer who takes advantage of their necessities. Once in the factory they have no means of returning to their mountain home, meager though it may have been.

The state is much to blame in allowing employers to exploit the labor of

women and children, while bribing the father into idleness and living on their wage. The state should enact laws so stringent that the employment of young children, night or day, would be subject to such heavy penalties that no employer would find it profitable to seek such labor.

It is begging the question to say that the labor of children is "necessary" in southern cotton mills, or in any other industry. The labor of women and children and slaves has always been necessary at every period in the history of the world when some strong and unscrupulous employer could force them into industrial servitude and make a profit from their labor. If the cotton mills of the south and the canneries and glass factories of the north can not exist without child labor, they had far better go out of business and let their machinery rust in idleness. A business which requires child labor to make it produce dividends should be forbidden and published as detrimental to the welfare of the state and nation.

In commenting on the apathy displayed by those who should be active in abolishing child labor, one editor says:

"For let there be no mistake about the facts: we are disgraced by the exploitation of the child in the supposed interest of wealth. There is another word which is fitting. The measure of child labor is the measure of our shame. And there is no Christian man or woman between the Atlantic and the Pacific who ought not to feel the sting and the shame and the disgrace of it, except as each one has delivered himself from reproach by earnest and continuous effort to get the big, black wrong put right. Christianity is nothing if it is not philanthropic, and a great people will not forever allow its sympathy, its beneficence, its common sense, and all its instincts of greatness to be reduced to utter futility by all the mill owners and mine owners and foremen and parents and stupid children in the land. The action of the courts need to be strengthened, but the Supreme Court to which appeal must be made is that which sits enthroned in the enlightened conscience of the American people. It is for the churches to do more than they have yet done in the dissemination of knowledge, the creation of opinion, and the awakening of the soul of the nation. The president of Brown University—whom the writer quotes with peculiar pleasure—in his Yale lectures on preaching, just issued, declares:

"The average church member knows nothing about the enormous evils of child labor in America. He would eagerly offer personal ministrations to one little child that he had discovered on the curbstone or in a cellar. But the children

that toil all night in the cotton mills, the little boys that run to and fro to escape the molten masses in the glass factory—of them he knows little or nothing. He still lives in the region of individualistic ethics and sporadic charity. But if the facts regarding child labor in this country could be set before the average church, and the church could be really instructed as to what has been done and should be done to change them, each church would at once become a regiment of crusaders. At present our churches have remained apathetic, merely because untaught. A ministry which has nothing to say regarding the crushing out of young life in this country by the industrial Moloch is surely a somnolent affair."

Indeed, it is not enough in this day and age to save souls. The body must be saved if the soul is not to be warped and twisted beyond help. The city, the state, and the nation depend on the children of this generation for the virility and intelligence and patriotism which in the next generation will preserve and develop the institutions of our republic. The question of child labor is not one of the worker alone. It touches every home and every activity of society. It is beginning to be understood that it is only too terribly true that a wrong done any one member or part of society reacts to the injury of all. If the south continues to "regulate" and palliate child labor, it will find itself in the next generation with the stunted and wizened human specters stalking abroad wreaking vengeance for the wrong that has been done them.

It is true that the south is not the only place where child labor is to be found. Every criticism of that section on this subject applies with even greater force to those industries in the north which exploit child labor for profit and manage to control legislatures that the nefarious work may go on.

The organizations of labor have been the most potent force in securing legislation against child labor in many states in our Union.

They can not accomplish the task alone. Women's clubs and every force which makes for human and civic welfare should join in the work. It is not enough to "regulate" child labor. It is not safe to cease effort while a single child under sixteen is taken from school and deprived of his future by being put to work, while body and mind should be utilizing every energy for growth.

The best way to help yourself is to patronize nothing but goods made under conditions in which the worker has a voice, and upon those goods you will find the union label.

MANHOOD vs. MAMMON--WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO YOU.

THERE is a strike in progress against the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, a subsidiary company of the United States Steel corporation.

That company has declared its intention to operate all its sheet and tin mills non-union, and at the same time has posted a new schedule of wages at a material reduction from the union scale.

The men in all the union plants, except one, have refused to accept the conditions and are now idle.

WHAT THE TRUST WANTS.

In issuing the notice of its intention to attempt to operate its mills non-union, the trust was actuated by the one motive that prompts its every policy. That motive is to increase its profits. It hopes to do this by making itself the absolute dictator as to the wages paid and the conditions that prevail in all its plants. To do this it must create a condition that will prevent its employees from having anything to say as to what their wages shall be or what conditions the work shall be performed under. To create such a condition unionism must first be destroyed, hence its "open shop" (non-union) notice was posted. And for fear that you might not understand the real purpose of it the trust accompanied it with a wage reduction. But the trust does not want to have to force wage reductions, because both trusts and wage reductions are unpopular with the people of this trust-ridden nation.

The trust has a large number of sheet and tin mills in excess of those needed to fill its orders under nominal business conditions, hence some of them are necessarily idle at all times.

The trust does not believe in or want competition in its own business. It prefers very much to have a monopoly if it could, because monopoly is the goal of all trusts. But the trust is a firm believer in competition between its employees. The trust has more mills than it needs, hence it cannot give all its employees in the sheet and tin mills steady work. It has therefore decided to have them compete for such work as it has to be done. The competition will be sharp and the lowest bidders will get the work. That is they will get the work so long as they remain the lowest bidders. Under the trust's program they will not remain the lowest bidders for a very long time. The trust believes that starvation is a great incentive to the kind of competition it likes. It will see to it, therefore, that a number of its plants are idle for long enough periods to sharpen competition for work.

And who will profit by this system? The trust, and nobody else.

The trust cannot, and will not, guarantee any one steadier work. It follows of necessity that the mills will work no greater number of days per year. It must then further follow that the net yearly earnings of the men will be less and the trust will have the difference in its pocket. By such a policy of cut-throat competition the trust hopes to escape the public odium attendant upon wage reductions by having its idle, intimidated employees petition for an opportunity to work at the trust's terms, and at the same time have uninformed business communities credit to philanthropy, acts that were prompted by greed.

FALSE PROMISES.

With glittering promises of steady employment and better jobs the trust's hirings are endeavoring to get men to operate its sheet and tin mills. Trying to get men to volunteer to serve the trust in the capacity of clubs to beat down their fellow workmen and themselves. The trust is trying to subsidize, and to bribe men to assist it in its efforts to reduce more of its employees to serfdom or peonage. Too many men have eaten of the dead sea fruit that the trust has given for like services in the past, and are failing to respond. The trust's bribes are being spurned by all except incompetents and professional strike breakers.

The trust has only one hope left. The men in non-union mills.

With an over-weening confidence in its ability to deceive and dupe them once more, the trust now depends on the men in the non-union mills to assist it in forging the shackles of industrial slavery on those who are struggling to be free.

THIS IS THE NON-UNIONIST'S STRUGGLE.

This is the most important controversy that the sheet and tin workers of the United States have ever engaged in. To none is it more important than to the men who have, and are working in the non-union mills of both trust and independent. For a number of years the men employed in the non-union mills of the trust have been satisfied to accept a lower wage rate than that prevailing in the union mills. The working conditions have been much inferior to those in the union mills. The men in the non-union mills have apparently accepted these wages and conditions believing that they were in a large measure repaid by reason of the steadier employment they received. The trust's program would change this situation. The trust's program will put

the men in the non-union mills on the defensive from the viewpoint of competition. The trust wants all mills to be non-union. Those that are now non-union would then be on a uniform non-union basis with all other mills, and would be able to operate steadily only in keeping with the ability of the employees to survive in the cut-throat competition that the trust wants to maintain between its employees.

Those conditions that the non-union men have accepted as advantages under certain conditions are to be swept away if the trust's will prevail, and with them

will go much of the wage rate, together with manhood and independence.

The non-union men are therefore on the defensive and must assert their right of self-defense.

This is the sheet and tin workers' struggle for existence as self-respecting crafts. Each is mutually interested with the other. Their efforts should be mutual and concerted. Their slogan should be sounded as with one voice. Their watch-word should be unity, the watch-word of nations, of progress, of civilization itself. They should apply the remedy, Organize! Organize! Organize!

BUSHWHACKING IN ORGANIZED LABOR.

H. W. BOHACHE, IN INTERNATIONAL STENOGRAPHERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' JOURNAL.

Have we any members in our organization who resort to these methods? Yes, they are to be found not only in all labor organizations, but in organized bodies of all kinds. A bushwhacker is one who is continually "beating about the bush," doing what damage he can from ambush without exposing his own cowardly self. One who is quick to grasp every opportunity to assail a brother member from the rear; in fact, spends much of his time seeking these opportunities. He is usually sadly lacking in that courageous principle necessary to make an open and above-board statement. To be a little more explicit—to use a more popular term, and trusting that its use is pardonable, it is "the knockers" of whom this article is written.

All the world loves a manly fighter, a fighter for what he believes to be right, but will turn with a feeling of repugnance from the creeping snake. The knockers are the snakes, the stragglers, as it were, of unionism. Usually they attend their union meetings only when they are compelled to; seldom or never will they do anything which will help to advance the cause under whose banner they are enlisted. They are, however, very adept at belittling a brother member who is putting forth his best efforts; indeed, they do not stop at the vilification of a brother as a unionist, but they even carry their prejudice into the shop.

The writer does not wish that the lips of any one be sealed, neither is he an advocate of secrecy as it is practiced in some things today; however, he is an advocate of truthfulness, a virtue which these knockers possess only to a very limited degree.

What prompts this despicable act of knocking? Well, sometimes it is jealousy, sometimes it is ignorance, but more usual-

ly it is a combination of both. What are we to expect as a result of these bushwhacking methods? The result will be, my dear friends, that those men of ability who are fighting so hard to place our cause on a high plane (it is usually these who are attacked) will become disgusted. At the first opportunity they will retire from taking an active part in the work, for a good unionist, no matter how good, is only human, and the spirit of fighting back will manifest itself sooner or later. No matter how much patience may be exercised with the ultimate result, there will be no leaders to uphold our dignity. Will this not mean the disruption of the cause for the upholding of which some of our leaders would willingly and gallantly go to jail?

It might here be added that if the mandate of that "judge" is finally executed, these leaders, whose names it is needless to mention, will take with them to the solitude of their cells the admiration, yes, the adoration of every justice and liberty-loving person in the broad expanse of this land.

At any rate, this knocking is shaking our very foundation. We are founded on the principle that in union there is strength. Yet, are we in unity with this spirit of selfishness so prevalent? No, no; I think not, and if this thing does not cease, we will find ourselves in a state bordering on dissolution. Therefore, let us endeavor to correct this unfortunate condition.

These offenders do not seem to realize the irreparableness of their depredations. Here is an illustration: Some time ago an occasion arose for a maligned brother to do a charitable act for one of these defamers. The latter thereupon wished to make amends for his past conduct and humbly stated same to the former. The maligned brother replied: "Take a chicken under your arm and walk through the streets of our city, knocking and casting a feather away with each

step. When you have gone as far as you like turn back and replace all those feathers." "Why," said his defamer, "that would be impossible; the wind will have taken them up and carried them to I would not know where." "Well," said the good brother, "so it is with my reputation. What you have detracted from it can not be restored; it is too late to repent now. However, I forgive you, as I believe you did not know what you were doing."

That calumny was anticipated and is nothing new is evinced by the fact that it has been legislated against both locally and internationally. Therefore, there is but one remedy, and that is to most rigidly enforce our laws.

We should remember the obligation we all so solemnly took when we were admitted into membership: "I will not wrong a brother member or see him wronged if in my power to prevent." Let us get together, let us cut out all this knocking and devote our spare time to a better purpose. For instance, if we find that a brother member is wanting in the true spirit of unionism, let each and every one of us take it upon our shoulders to educate him in his deficiency, show him the error of his ways in a kind and peaceable manner, for unionism, in order to be genuine, must come from the heart, and there is no better way of reaching the seat of the trouble than through kindness and persuasion.

Then, again, if we find a brother who is possessed only of mediocre ability as a mechanic, it is our duty, as unionists—those of us who are working with him—to assist him all we can and in every way

bring him up to the standard. We will not only be helping him, but also ourselves and our cause in general.

However, as far as competency is concerned, it is safe to state that at least 99 per cent of the members of our organization are thoroughly competent workmen. According to international law, we can not admit any one to membership "unless his competency has been proven by a most rigid examination, consisting of a practical mechanical test." Granting that our laws are being carried into effect, is not incompetency a remote possibility? Once admitted to membership, about the only way a man can become incompetent is through some impairment of health, injury, old age, etc., and is it right to use the stigma of incompetency in such cases?

Now, to get back to the subject from which I have strayed. The fields in which we can devote our spare time and energy for the perpetuation of unionism are too numerous to even attempt to make a complete enumeration of. However, the one which must never be overlooked and which should always be foremost in our minds is the propagation of the union label and what it stands for. The label is the "Big Stick" of unionism, and any diversion from it should be most tenaciously resisted.

There is no time better than the present for us all to get together. Let us be brothers in the full sense of the word and there could be no one who would be better pleased than the writer if he could feel he had contributed his mite toward successfully eliminating this unfortunate but, withal, serious condition.

CONVENTION CALL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1909.

PETER W. COLLINS, Esq.,
Springfield, Ill.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: You are herewith advised that the second annual convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will convene in the Banquet hall, Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla., at 10:00 a. m., Monday, Oct. 11, 1909.

The Tampa Bay Hotel has been selected as the official headquarters. Accommodations can be secured for the delegates on the European plan at \$1.50 per day, and \$2.00 per day with bath.

The basis of representation in the convention is: From national or international unions of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on. Credentials are herewith enclosed, duplicates of

which should be returned to this office at the earliest possible moment.

Your attention is drawn to the constitutional provision which requires delegates to be members in good standing in the unions they represent, and per capita tax to be paid on the full membership to the date of Aug. 1, 1909.

Adjustment of pending jurisdiction claims and determination of matters of unusual importance now before the department make it imperative each international should send a full quota of delegates.

Anticipating a full delegation from your organization and hoping that the approaching convention will reflect added prestige and influence to your international union as well as the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

JAMES KIRBY,

President Building Trades Department,
A. F. of L.

BUILDING OF LABOR TEMPLES.

By M. GRANT HAMILTON, General Organizer American Federation of Labor.

It should be the aim of union labor in every city of our country which has a population of union men exceeding 1,000 members to build a home. This question has been agitated in a number of industrial centers, but, as yet, only a few have built temples devoted exclusively to organized labor. On the other hand, in practically all the cities that make any pretense in the commercial field buildings devoted to the uses of Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade have been erected. This represents the interest manifested by business men in the commerce of their respective cities, and there is no reason why organized labor should not build for itself a home wherever union labor is sufficiently strong to maintain a permanent abode. Buildings devoted to the exclusive use of organized labor have had a salutary effect in bringing closer together the members of our various organizations.

In Seattle, organized labor built a temple three stories high and upon its completion found it to be inadequate to its needs and immediately added another story. This enterprise is paying a six per cent interest on the investment and the rents of the various organizations making use of this building have been materially reduced.

San Francisco also has a Labor Temple of its own and I am informed that it also is a profitable investment.

Kansas City is just completing a Labor Temple. In the latter city they have been trying for some twelve years to build a temple which, when completed, will be entirely free of debt, which will be sometime in the near future. They will have a building that will be a credit to the movement. There is no reason why the members of our movement should not make an effort in every city and town where unions are in sufficient number to erect for themselves a place where all members of the various crafts might find a common meeting place. It not only advances the best interests of our movement as a whole; but gives the individual members a stimulus in their efforts to further build up the movement. In every city where a home has been erected for organized labor, it is found that it is more effective than in places where organizations are scattered throughout the various parts of the city. So far as the investment is concerned, it is indeed a profitable one to all organizations participating.

In the Temples of Labor which have been erected we find reading rooms where are to be found practically all of the labor press, both local and international, a large number of our members taking

advantage of the same. Our efforts have been expended along the lines of education and in the reading rooms of the few temples which are now being conducted, we find that much attention is being paid by the members to the current literature of our cause. It is also true that where a common meeting place is provided you will always find the active members of our movement congregated and it necessarily follows that discussions are entered into beneficial to our movement, as a result of the mingling and commingling of our affiliates. If it were possible to erect buildings of this character in fifty or sixty of our cities in the coming year, a notable increase in membership and efficiency would be noted, and it ought to be at once taken up and discussed wherever there is sufficient resources to establish a temple.

The Labor Press of our country has not a very smooth pathway, and is limited to a very small field of operations, not only so far as advertising patronage is concerned, but also from a news standpoint. If, however, it were possible for the editors of these papers to receive from a common center the current news of the organizations, it will be possible for these papers to give the live and up-to-date news from their various localities. As stated, it is extremely difficult for an editor of a labor paper to employ a sufficient force to gather the news of the unions where their meeting places are scattered over a broad area, and it can be said of the local labor editor that he does exercise a tremendous influence for the benefit and uplift of our movement.

It is not a very difficult undertaking for a body of men to commence the building of a structure which would be necessary for the use of organized labor, but it does take some persistence and good judgment. When the object of their efforts has been completed, however, they will be exceedingly well repaid.

Our movement to a very large extent is a business proposition and we should exercise our endeavors in an effort to make it a thoroughly up-to-date business institution. If, however, we are lax in taking advantage of the opportunities presented to us, our movement in just that degree will be deficient.

It is true that the accomplishment of this object cannot be consummated in a day or a week, but it is not a difficult matter to form a nucleus around which can be gathered the various influences and support to undertake an enterprise of the character mentioned, and when once it is fairly started it will be found that there will be a new interest taken in the efforts being put forth.

In some cities it might be advisable to incorporate in the building of a structure a commercial enterprise. The lower floor could be fitted up for rent. This entails a larger expenditure of money than would be necessary to construct a building devoted to the exclusive use of our unions. Every Central Body in the United States should take this matter under consideration and appoint committees for the purpose of making investigations and instituting a campaign to further this worthy project.

Fraternity in labor unions can be increased greatly by providing adequate and commodious meeting halls. At stated intervals provision could be made for discussions on the various topics in which organized labor is represented. The members would become interested in the activities of the general movement if opportunities which are afforded by a temple of unionism were presented to him.

The acquisition of property by the labor organizations in the shape of a structure dedicated to the use of the movement would not only be an object of pride, but give to the owners a firmer foothold and higher standing in the community.

Our movement is not only interested in the welfare of its individual members, but in all public agitation which has for its purpose the betterment of existing conditions. The force of our organizations would be greatly increased in every locality where we maintain a permanent home for our unions. Our opinions in civic matters would be given greater consideration, and from every point of view the movement would be adequately recompensed.

FIRST COMMERCIAL WIRELESS TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD OPEN TO THE PUBLIC AT PORTLAND, ME.

SYLVESTER SULLIVAN, 103 Flatiron Bldg., New York City.

The first commercial wireless telephone system in the world was thrown open to the public in Portland, Me., last Friday, and marks the beginning of the sweeping changes to take place in articulate communication throughout the civilized world.

Four out of thirty stations which connect Portland with the islands of Casco Bay are in commission and selectivity is now an established fact. In order to prove that the problem of secrecy was solved A. Frederick Collins, the inventor, and Mayor Clifford, of Portland, G. B. Reynolds, a U. S. navy wireless operator, and a newspaper correspondent talked at the same time and each receiving telephone got its message without interfering with the others.

The parent laboratory of the Collins

Wireless Telephone Company is in New-ark, N. J., but branch laboratories are being established in different parts of the country, and headquarters for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont will be in Portland. A high power station house is built on Custom House wharf, capable of sending and receiving messages up to a distance of 100 miles. A. Frederick Collins, the inventor, in an interview, said today:

"I am highly gratified with the great results in Portland. It is only a matter of a few years now when wireless telephony will be universal. One far-reaching advantage of wireless over the wire telephone is the former's disregard for distance. With the latter speech *cannot* be transmitted farther than from Denver to Portland. Why? Because the current cannot be transmitted further carrying articulate speech over wires. The wave form becomes distorted owing to the charging of the line. But with the wireless message through ether there are no factors to distort the wave form of the voice and ultimately it will be possible to telephone unlimited distances."

MILLIONS OF NEEDLESS LOSS WASTED PATRIOTISM.

As a result of the almost bloodless conflict with Spain, the actual hostilities of which lasted less than six weeks, the United States paid in 1908 \$3,471,157 in pensions, with assurance of an annual increase for many years to come, and the rolls of the pension office today bear the names of 24,000 pensioners, over 19,000 of whom are invalids and survivors of this war. More than 18,000 additional claims are now pending, although the total of the Cuban army of invasion was only 20,000 men. In 1907 the United States paid in pensions a total of \$146,000,000. For 1908, the appropriation was increased to \$151,000,000.

In all the wars in which the United States has engaged disease has been responsible for more than 70 per cent of the mortality, more than one-half of which could have easily been prevented through organization and preparedness.

Preventable disease, more than wounds, swells the pension lists. Through the Museum of Safety and Sanitation, it will be shown how to lessen this loss. Statistics of the pension office prove that if this unnecessary loss had been avoided the saving in pensions alone would have paid the cost of the resulting war every twenty-five years. Aside from the sorrow of the homes made desolate, consider the economic value of the 70 per cent of lives now uselessly sacrificed that might be saved as bread-winners in industrial pursuits.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Pittsburg No. 5.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term by Local No. 5: President, Harry Kennedy; Vice-President, J. Jenkinson; Recording Secretary, W. A. Hillgrove; Financial Secretary, J. P. Kerrigan; Treasurer, J. E. Brown; B. A., M. P. Gordan; Trustees, Gordan, Hillgrove and Marshal.

Yours fraternally,

M. P. GORDAN.

San Francisco No. 6.

San Francisco, Cal., July 15, 1909.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

No doubt a great many brothers over the country will be surprised to see a letter from the undersigned, but I write to inform all concerned that No. 6 is doing business at the old stand, that the breach has been healed, and that the man who tries to split us again will get all that's coming to him. I think the experience has done good inasmuch that we will watch as well as pray in the future.

President McNulty is in town at present. No. 6 was glad to see him. He expressed much surprise and gratitude to see the harmonious conditions in No. 6 at present. I want to state that we are with McNulty and Collins to a man.

Now, brothers, I must tell you of the conditions in this town for work at present. Things don't look very good for us here. We have just got through the worst winter in years, and there is no big buildings getting started; looks bad for another winter. Most of the boys are just now getting soles on their shoes from last winter's walking. There has been and are yet many stomachs cleaving to backbones in this burg, and if any one don't believe it, I am willing to exhibit one any time they want to see it.

Now, brothers, I hope you will consider the affairs of the Brotherhood seriously before sending your delegates and try to benefit us all, and don't put the next convention four years in the future. It's too long to wait for the excitement.

J. M. BOYD,
Press Sec'y.

Chicago No. 9.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Local No. 9, Chicago, meets Saturday evenings at 275 LaSalle street, on the third floor. Regular office will be room 515, 275 LaSalle street.

Members wishing to receive the WORKER regularly will keep the Financial Secretary informed of any change of address or house number.

On account of renumbering of streets, the Financial Secretary wishes each member to send in the street number which will be on his residence after Sept. 1st, 1909.

Hoping this request will be complied with, I beg to remain,

Fraternally,

J. W. YOUNT.

Sacramento No. 36.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The following resolutions were adopted on the death of Brother Charles W. Nickerson:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our late brother, Charles W. Nickerson; and

WHEREAS, Because of the fraternal relations held by our deceased brother with the members of this Local, we wish to show our respect and regard for him and to enter on our records our appreciation of his service as a member and a brother and his merit as a man; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a brother from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply felt by all the members, and that this Local tender its sincerest sympathy to the relatives of our deceased brother in their sad affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our lost brother, who has been called from labor, to rest; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days in testimony of the respect and esteem in which our late brother was held by his fellow members; that a copy of the resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Local and that a copy be sent to his family in their

bereavement, and that a copy be sent to the press for publication.

(Signed) G. C. SCOTT,
D. F. NYROP,
JAS. A. WOODS,
Committee.

Buffalo No. 41

Buffalo, N. Y., July 26, 1909.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I have just been elected Press Secretary, am sending report of officers elected at last regular meeting of Local No. 41: President, W. E. Mary; Vice President, A. Sebert; Secretary, Geo. King; Recording Secretary, Ernest Fink; Attendance Card Secretary, A. Sebert; Treasurer, B. Batze; Foreman, J. Roetling; Inspectors, Al Woods, R. Greasser; Trustee, Al Woods; Executive Board, J. Morgan, Jas. Mullarkey, Al Woods, Ernest Fink, W. Scovill, G. King, B. Batze; Delegates to Building Trades, E. Fink, G. King, W. Mary; Sick Committee, Al Woods, A. Sebert, M. Getz, H. Garabee, R. Greasser; Examining Board, J. Morgan, Al Woods, A. Sebert, Al Ostrich, Al Millick; Entertainment Committee, Al Woods, A. Sebert, J. Morgan, E. Fink, B. Batze, J. Mullarkey, G. King.

After the election we held our banquet and had a little entertainment. Everyone appeared to have had a jolly time.

Business is picking up quite rapidly in Buffalo and there are several buildings in the course of construction which we hope will keep some of our boys busy for the coming winter.

Any brothers visiting Buffalo will be welcomed at the rooms of No. 41, on Mohawk and Main streets, any Monday evening after 8 o'clock.

With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

HUBERT GARALM,
Press Secretary.

Norfolk No. 80.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Just a few lines to enlighten members of the Brotherhood on conditions existing in and around Norfolk at the present time.

While there is no big jobs going on, all hands are employed, except a few card men, who have fallen into the bad graces of the contractors' association. The wages paid here are so small that no first class men care to stay, except those who are bound by interests other than those embodied in their daily toil, and the emoluments accruing therefrom. Good men are at times obliged to remain at work surrounded by the most adverse circumstances, over which they have no control for the time being, but which they (by organized effort) expect to overcome in the near future.

The Southern Bell Telephone company is going to do some underground work here shortly, the conduit being now laid. Cable splicers will be in demand when that work starts, and a few line men also, but they must not show their button if they wish to land a job with the Bell in Norfolk.

The Norfolk and Portsmouth Traction company has a monopoly of the lighting and power business in Norfolk county, with the exception of a few isolated cases, in which some of the railroad companies furnish their own light and power. They (the Traction company) put a cheap white man in charge of a bunch of cheap black men, and they, together, do all the outside electrical work of the company (after a fashion) and some of the inside work too, in power houses and sub stations, etc.

There are approximately 150 men employed at the electrical business in Norfolk county all the time, and yet there is not over 25 per cent of that number today who can see their way clear, as they term it, to keep their dues paid up in their union.

The best paid men and the ones most steadily employed are invariably the ones who "can't see their way clear" to pay up their back per capita tax and the paltry sum of their reinstatement fee.

Not only that, but a certain "bunch" of those delinquents, a "bunch" that would be a power in the union if their energies were directed in the proper channel, club together and say to the volunteer organizer, or their shopmate when he approaches them on the subject of their becoming reinstated in the union, "if you fellows who are running the local now would cut out or donate the reinstatement fee, you would meet with more success, and, anyhow, a dollar a month is too much dues. When I was in the local before the dues were only 75c, and then we paid a sick benefit. If you will bring the question of having the dues reduced from one dollar per month to 75 cents per month, before your next meeting, and tell those fellows who are running the union now that if they will do that, they will catch some of this gang, who will go in under no other conditions." The next man tells you (the organizer) that if you can get the boss back in the union, you will get every man in the shop, but until you get him your efforts at organizing that "bunch" will be futile.

You come to the next workman who never had a card and you make known your business to him, and he tells you that he is in favor of the union; that he thinks it is a good thing; but he is working in an open shop at present, where most of the men are non-union or delinquent members of the Brotherhood, some of whom have been talking of go-

ing back in a body and until they go back it would be useless for him to join. Another workman tells you he has a good union heart in him; that it is not necessary for him to join any union; that if trouble should arise between the bosses and the union he would be found on the side of the union every time. The next fellow you approach on the subject says, "Well, I like your argument very well, but, how about that split among the Grand Officers? Are the union electrical workers still paying two sets of officers to regulate their affairs in the city of Springfield, Ill.? If so, I don't want to join just yet."

On the whole it seems a hard proposition to go up against, but those objections can be overcome by persistent effort on the part of the men who can prove that their "heart is in the right place" by being able to show a paid up card.

To my mind, the paid up card as a factor to ward off labor troubles, is second only to a big bank account in favor of the union. With the men of any craft well organized, and plenty of funds at their disposal, there is no danger of the employers not acceding to any reasonable demands of their employees.

On the other hand, where the men are not organized they are obliged to comply with the wishes of their employers, who are always well organized.

To those delinquents who would wait for the leading man to pay up first, the answer may sound harsh, but the truth must be told, even though it hurts. They are not a desirable element to have in any union because if they would not join until the "leading man" joined they would be apt to "rat" if that leader "rattled;" the voting power of the "leading man" on all questions appertaining to the union would be equal to the numerical strength of his followers, as long as he remained in the union. To the men who are in favor of low dues and many benefits, I would say we cannot be influenced by your opinions while you are on the outside. Get into the local, present your views and they will be considered if found commensurate with the interests of the union—the majority rules, but you cannot remain on the outside and dictate to the men who succeeded in keeping the old banner flying after you deserted it.

Referring to the question of two offices maintained in Springfield, Ill., for the purpose of regulating the business of the Electrical Workers, we can only answer yes, that is, unfortunately, so at present, but all that will be changed at the coming international convention to be held in the latter part of September next, at which time it is hoped the parties who are responsible for the deplorable condition of the Brotherhood will be shown the error of their ways, if not

entirely relegated to the background for all time.

Some of the most highly honored men of our time have been severely criticised for acts that they considered perfectly proper. A little criticism is excusable, and even considered beneficial at times, but the continual application of the "muck rake" is not only objectionable, but absolutely disgusting, especially when it is evident that the mucker is thereby seeking social position or pecuniary gain. One source of great satisfaction is the fact that out of the many thousands concerned in this unhappy controversy, none except the few whose names are on the pay roll have stooped to the use of the "rake."

The enclosed clipping from the report of J. L. Allen, delegate from the Central Trades and Labor Council of Roanoke, Va., to the Virginia State Federation convention in June last will serve to show how the unionists of Virginia feel towards those who would oppose the A. F. of L.:

"A communication was read protesting against seating any representative from a dual Electrical Workers' union and very nearly resulted in causing the council to lose one representative in the person of Bro. Wood, a member of the so-called dual Electrical Workers' union of Roanoke. The matter provoked a long discussion and it was finally agreed inasmuch as the Central Council of Roanoke had not been notified of the existence of this dual organization, that he be seated and the council's attention be called to the fact so they could take the necessary steps to comply with the laws of the A. F. of L. governing such cases."

And also the following from the official report of the Secretary of the Virginia State Federation of Labor:

"Mr. Gill moved that the seat held by Mr. H. P. Wood, representing the Central Trades and Labor Council of Roanoke, be declared vacant, he being a member of an organization not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the seceding Electrical Workers.

"This provoked a lengthy discussion, participated in by Messrs. Pollard, Epperson, O'Donnell, Allen, Wilson, Creamer and others.

"The question being called on Mr. Gill's motion, the same was declared lost.

"On motion of Mr. Creamer, the Secretary was instructed to notify the Central Trades and Labor Council of Roanoke that the Federation had been notified they had in their body an organization not recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and requesting them to take the proper steps to remedy the matter. (The letter has been written.—Secretary.)" Yours fraternally,

MICHAEL GILL,
Press Secretary No. 80.

Boston No. 104.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

No doubt the members of L. U. 104 will be under the impression that they are mistaken when they think that a Press Secretary was elected at the last election if I don't get busy and send in a letter from Boston.

Of course the time was inopportune for any lengthy epistles concerning local conditions, as we have a matter of more importance for our consideration, namely, the present international difficulty. I do not intend to refer to the trouble, and with one exception will keep silent on the subject. The exception is this:

I must congratulate the Grand Officers on the clean and conservative manner in which they are handling the trouble while under great provocation from their opponents to resort to harsher and more radical methods in endeavoring to adjust the difficulty. While the reformers (?) and self-appointed saviours (?) of our Brotherhood are losing no opportunity to malign and calumniate the Grand Officers, not only inside but also outside of the organization, I was pleased to notice that on the other hand our Grand Officers are satisfied to place the matter before the rank and file of the Brotherhood in such a manner that no man's character has been attacked, and do not attempt to gain sympathy from the members toward themselves by reflecting on the personality or honesty of their opponents.

Such an exhibition of tolerance on the part of our Grand Officers must merit the admiration of all fair-minded men, and in my opinion will be productive of far better results than a policy of vituperation and mis-statement of facts.

We are enjoying a fairly busy summer in Boston this year as compared with last year. In fact, for a while linemen were in demand, although at present there appears to be a lull in business. Still about all our men are working, and I have no doubt that a good clever man would have no trouble in landing a job. Mind you, I said a good man. Unfortunately there are quite a number of men knocking around the country who apparently think that the only qualifications required to make a first class man is to own a pair of hooks and a safety. Of course, it takes but a short time to find out if Mr. First Class Man is all he claims to be, and upon being weighed and found wanting, he either picks up his kit and beats it, or stays on the job at a reduced figure. The propensity of indifferent mechanics to hire out as first class men and then fail to make good certainly has a tendency to keep down wages.

It is also apparent that good workmen who can command their price think

twice before coming as far east as Boston to find work, as no doubt the conditions as regards both wages and hours in this part of the country are not so attractive as those further west. Of course it must not be supposed by this that there are no good men around here. We have some of the best, but in many cases it will be found that conditions are kept down to the standard of the inferior workman. Of course in the eyes of the companies the men are equal. Which is one of the evils of the "open shop" policy, and on being summed up means "take what you get and be thankful."

Our Local has experienced a revival in interest lately, and up to date we have taken in quite a number of the boys who were outside the fold, and we have more coming. Also the men are waking up to the fact that the time is opportune for an improvement in conditions, and I have no doubt that during the summer there will be some improvements recorded.

The all-absorbing topic of interest to Electrical Workers throughout the country now is, I presume, the coming International Convention. I, personally, am looking forward to the time when some very necessary amendments are made in the International Constitution, and expect that the convention will supply the much needed legislation. The convention will be a very important one, as no doubt the delegates will have an opportunity to grapple with the problem of overcoming the present division in our ranks and establishing once more a united body of Electrical Workers. The present division in the Brotherhood ought to prove a wholesome lesson to the members of the I. B. E. W., regardless of what their views are concerning the question of the right or wrong-doing of a few individuals. Division of forces, especially labor forces, never won anything yet worth speaking of, and I can't understand how a number of apparently intelligent leaders of our Brotherhood could be led into the absurd position they took at St. Louis last September, of adopting the very method they have been fighting against for years, as the only remedy for the disease that the organization was supposed to be suffering from. "Experience is a hard taskmaster, but is the best teacher a fool can go to," and no doubt if our seceding Locals could have looked ahead a year or so they would have hesitated before plunging the organization into the sea of difficulties it is now battling against.

I have been betrayed into referring again to the difficulty in the International, notwithstanding that in a former part of my letter I promised otherwise. But as it is a matter of the most vital import-

ance to us all, no doubt the digression will be overlooked.

I am looking forward to a day which I trust is not far distant, when we can meet a brother as a friend, no matter where he comes from, and give him a fraternal welcome, without enquiring who he is paying his per capita tax to, and feel that we are working together again for the interest of all by presenting a solid and united front to our "friend, the enemy," namely, the employer.

For fear of encroaching on your valuable space, Bro. Editor, I will be compelled to close for the present. With heartiest wishes for the future success of the Brotherhood, I am,

Yours fraternally,

E. B. CONNORS,
P. S., L. U. 104.

Wheeling No. 141.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

You will enclosed find a picture of some of the boys of Local No. 141. You may have same for WORKER if you care to put it in. They are (reading from left to right) S. S. Gould, First Inspector; C. W. Barnett, G. H. Huggins, President; H. A. Doan, Recording Secretary.

We are rewiring the mines of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Coal Co. at Dillonvale, Ohio, and as it is something very odd to see inside wiremen with coal miners' outfits on, we thought we would send one to the WORKER.

Wishing you and the I. B. E. W. much success, I remain

Fraternally yours,

G. H. HUGGINS,
President Local 141.

San Francisco No. 151.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It will no doubt interest many brothers who were formerly in this Local to learn that 151 is again becoming one of the star Locals of the Brotherhood in size.

After the disruption in May, 1907, the number of outside Electrical Workers in this city carrying cards numbered about 400, while at the present time they number in the neighborhood of 1,000. Local 151 having over 400 paid up members.

We received the old charter back on Oct. 12, 1908, and started the roll with a membership of 21, having received no assistance from any Grand or D. C. officer in organizing. We have every reason to be proud of the efforts of our individual members.

A fact worthy of mention is that the Home Tel. company is a strictly card job, pays fifty cents a day more than the Pa-

cific T. and T. company and is the best weapon we have had for organizing purposes.

It is amusing to note the scabs who were formerly members and strike breakers, who have not made good as mechanics that try to land on a good job.

They use political prestige and are given letters to the head officials and are told they can go right to work if they get a card. They immediately burn shoe leather getting down to headquarters, requesting a permit from the business agent to go to work and when he says the Local does not issue permits, they plant down full arrearages and request immediate reinstatement. My, they must feel sick when the Local votes that the money is no good and that they are not desired as members.

Then is the time that they must realize that it takes more than money and a card to make a man a union man. Some of the brothers have got the farming craze, and turned land grabbers and are headed for Spokane, where there is a government land opening.

I think Pete Rungard heads the brigade with Fred Scribner a close second.

One of the boys explained how a line-man's farm should look. Each fruit tree should be roofed, doubled armed and guyed four ways. The house should be painted pink, plenty of lightning arresters should be used and the bed, if iron, should be grounded. The dog should never be called a bone crusher because his proper name is Ro. One of your plow mules should be called McNulty and the other Collins. The coat of arms should be a belt, safety and a pair of hooks nailed over the front door. Never use your connectors (when sober) to chop wood; use a nail file. Don't take down a high voltage lead to build a wire fence with. No matter how lonesome you may become or how you may pine for the old life, Don't talk to the hens, for the rooster may suspect something and become jealous. Before going to bed be sure to place an insulator over each seed you have planted so the chickens won't eat them, and above all things, be sure your farm is not located near a brewery.

Cutting out the pokes, brothers, what do you think of the coming convention? I believe to the Brotherhood this convention will mean a great deal. Each Local should send its full quota of delegates, members who will work for the best interest should be selected, a thorough investigation should be made, the programing of officers or any other matter should be cut out, adequate laws for your constitution are needed, and above all, the settling of the present strife be-

tween the two factions should be the main object of the convention. Think of your needs and instruct your delegates.

I guess I have taken up the amount of space coming to me, so will conclude.

Fraternally,

JAMES J. WHARTON,
Press Secretary.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 151 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, held July 29, 1909, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the great architect of the universe to remove from our midst our late brother, Charles D. Davis; and

WHEREAS, It is but just that a fitting recognition of his many virtues should be had; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Local Union No. 151, I. B. E. W., that while we bow with humble submission to the will of the most high, we do not the less mourn for the brother who has been taken from us.

Resolved, That in the death of Chas. D. Davis this union laments the loss of a brother and friend whose utmost endeavors were encircled for the welfare and prosperity, a friend and a companion who was dear to us all.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this union be extended to his family in their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of this union, and a copy be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy to the official journal of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Respectfully and fraternally,

JAMES BURCH,

A. R. BLUE.

JAMES A. HIMMEL.

Committee on Resolutions.

Stockton No. 207.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

No. 207, I. B. E. W., held its regular election on June 29, when the following officers were elected: A. Toland, President; Ed. Cail, Vice President; R. Morgan, First Inspector; T. J. Burke, Second Inspector and Press Secretary; S. Porter and R. Morgan, Trustees; S. Porter and T. McGrath, A. Toland, and Ed. Cail, Delegates to the Labor Council.

Our Treasurer, J. Sheirer, and Financial Secretary, W. Harris, were elected for a year at our January election.

On our last meeting, July 6, we in-

stalled our officers and after installation we had a banquet. The success of the banquet is due to Brother J. Sherer, who we must say had good taste, especially for hamburger sandwiches. Bro. T. McGrath had equally as good taste for the aforesaid sandwiches. In fact, all the brothers were there with their appetite and a good story.

Our retiring officers all deserve much credit for their work during their term of office. Brother S. Porter, who has been President of 207 for the last four years, has been a hard worker for the cause of our Brotherhood. In his four years as President he missed four meeting nights.

We have a number of brothers in our Local working for the Telephone Co. who act more like card men than union men. They do not attend our meeting very often.

Bro. McCall, of Local 36, Sacramento, is building a 10,000 volt line out of Stockton for the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

I will close, with best wishes and success to the I. B. E. W.

T. J. BURKE,
Press Secretary.

Perth Amboy No. 358.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It has been some time since you had any report from our Local, and, in fact, our first opportunity in the past three years. This long standstill was caused by a big strike, so-called carpenters' strike, in the year 1906, and from that time there has been open shop throughout the city, which caused organized labor to grow weaker each year, but since the beginning of 1909 organized labor is booming fast, including our Local. Our membership is increasing each month, the work is increasing and the wages have been increased from \$3 to \$3.50 per day. The outlook seems brighter than ever known and if the good work is kept up by our Local as they have been doing during the past six months we will have the strongest Electrical Workers Union in this section of the state. I must give credit of our good work to our District Organizer, Bro. Horahan, and the following officers who were re-elected to proceed with their noble work: M. J. Dahl, President; Jos. Skidmore, Vice President; Jay Franke, Fin. Secretary; Harvey R. Clark, Treasurer; Rudolph L. Schuck, Recording Secretary; Albert Guth, First Inspector; John B. Kubinak, Second Inspector.

I am fraternally yours,

RUDOLPH L. SCHUCK,
Press Secretary.

San Bernardino No. 477.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Some of the brothers who have at some remote time enjoyed a promenade on the boulevard and the beautiful scenery that abounds in and about the jurisdiction of No. 477 may want to know about things here. The P. Tel. Co. have finished their work here, and the Union Home Co. will finish in about a month's time. All brothers at present working. We have here several brothers who have been caught in the magnetic coils of the Arrow-head. There is Baldy Sheets, Fishhead Vanepps, and "Homesick" Jack Mulhollen, who came here when the Santa Fe just layed its tracks west, and I have heard it said tried to beat her to Los Angeles, but was ditched, walked back to Ber Doo, got a job with the Home Tel. Co. and call this their home. We have Chas. Vial, Windy Bill Prichard and Jack Wilson, who made their appearance in this valley via the Mormon trail and went to work for the Pacific Tel. Co. ages and ages ago. They must be good men, as they are working yet. We also have among the list of natives a fellow they call Elwood Lamb. He says he was born in Detroit, but came to San Bernardino when quite a lad. He must like the town as he is here yet. But we know why. Then we have Shorty Ellis, bug destroyer on the high and far away lines. But what's the use? He couldn't leave if he wanted to. Also Frank Himes, who says he was once as far away as Denver. He is with the Lydle Creek Light & Power Co., and says he will not leave, and don't care if it is summer. There is Red Warren and Harry Snyder who was with the old light company years ago. They are there yet. Adkins and Morgan, troublemen for the Home Co., say they certainly like this town and doubt the existence of any other. But who cares if the above named brothers and several more that have not been named, have formed an auxiliary to the Electrical Workers, viz: Ancient Order of Home Guards.

Would like to state further that Local 477 is growing all the time, and, thanks to the good work of some of our hustling brothers, we are able to enjoy an initiation almost every meeting night. We are all looking forward to Labor Day, and the coming convention, and we all hope that the difficulties which now exist in the grand office will be settled satisfactorily to all. We had Grand President McNulty with us on the night of June 24th, last. We had so much business to attend on that night that we did not get to hear all of his story, but we all hope that he will pay us another visit before his return east. We hear that Bro. Dick DuBois has answered the call of the wanderlust, and wandered we know not where.

Well, I guess I have said enough. Wishing you and all the rest of the loyal brothers every success, I am,

Fraternally,

SIO BUD.

Minneapolis No. 597.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As June is nearly gone and it is time for a letter to the WORKER, I will try and get one along in time for insertion.

Well, 597 held its election of officers last meeting night and the following were elected for the ensuing term and will be installed next meeting night: S. G. Dyer, President; E. O. Smith, Recording Secretary; Harry Hamilton, Vice-President; J. Wick, Trustee; T. Simpson, Foreman; O. W. Smack, Treasurer. Bro. Broberg and myself were elected delegates to Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly, and I was elected Press Secretary.

I spent the 14th, 15th and 16th of June at Red Wing as a delegate from L. U. 597 to the Minn. S. F. of Labor convention.

I don't know how well I represented my Local, but think I done very well for a rough neck. I want to say that I was awfully sorry to come back and report that Bro. Ed. Andrews and I were the only delegates from the I. B. E. W. in this state, when we should have had at least nine delegates there. Bro. Andrews and myself had a resolution put through there endorsing the action of the A. F. of L. Denver convention and the action of the A. F. of L. Executive Board last January. Also recommending or requesting all Locals to affiliate with the office that is officered by F. J. McNulty and P. W. Collins; and will say that the resolution passed by a large majority.

We talked over the situation with different men from different parts of the state and I think we can hold Minnesota where it belongs now. But we need some good live organizing now, as there is lots of work for a man in this vicinity. He can put in about five or six months in Minneapolis and St. Paul and work eight hours per day and get results if he works right. But if it holds off for a month or two it will be pretty late to do the good that needs to be done. When winter comes and the companies announce to lay off men it will be too late. And if we expect to have any more than two delegates at the next State Federation convention it will have to be done. If we are going to have organizers out let them show us some results.

Well, we voted upon the referendum last meeting night and our report will show what the results were.

We expect to have a delegate to the convention in September and he will know the constitution of the I. B. E. W., also some Parliamentary law, and will

go to the convention with some instructions; we will expect results from that convention that will be for the general good of the I. B. E. W. at large.

I would like to send in this letter a copy of the resolution put through at the Red Wing convention, as I would like to have it published, but as I haven't got a copy it will have to wait till a later date.

We had a report from Bro. Bixby of D. C. No. 7 of the 2nd District, and will say it was got up good.

Say, brothers, don't think Minneapolis is dead; it is nearly dead as far as union linemen are concerned, but very much alive for the size of our Local, as we (597) have got some good men and union men, too. I can say the same of Locals 292 and 541. We are not quitters but we do want some man to work for us you know.

Between 23, 292, 541 and 597 a man can find all he wants to do for a good long time, and that is what we want; then if he got tired he could visit Mankato, Winona, Red Wing, St. Cloud, Fargo, Duluth and Minot, where we have Locals, or enough to have them in every one of those towns. We can have a good Local, so let us cut loose, fellows, and get things up so we will see letters from all these towns and then we will have a Minnesota page in the WORKER that will be of some interest to the world.

I hate to knock a man, but I get kind of mad sometimes at some of the guys around the country.

We have a man up here that said he didn't have to have a card. Now he is laid up in the hospital and wants the brothers to help him, and we are under no obligation to him whatever.

The last spring one of our most popular tame rats in this town had hard luck and around came the little paper for a subscription. Most of us gave him a dollar. Now one more of the same class is into the same boat and out comes another paper. We dug. You may say we are poor card men for digging up, but we can't stand by and see women and innocent children suffer for the misdeeds of the father and husband.

One of the last two mentioned spent quite a lot of money with the Supt. that cut our wages, worked against us two years ago and went from here to Texas nearly ten years ago to scab, yet we could not stand back and see his child buried in a pauper's field.

Now the above is not very clearly expressed but I think that you good union men at heart that go out and work where there is a strike on, or don't pay your dues nor come to meeting, although you get as much money as we do and work as steady, ought to think when you come around and plead for a dollar for a man of the above type should stop and think of all the dollars you have helped to

beat us out of (and yourself as well). then you will be more careful how you insult a man when you ask him to contribute to your family support so you can spend another pay day over the bar at a scab saloon. Now it's time for some of you to wake up.

I am in hopes the Editor can read and the brothers understand it, although I know it's poorly written, but I am just a poor old pole rider and the fifth of July will be twelve years for me at the business, and I am not a General Manager yet.

Well, I will close, hoping to see this in the July WORKER.

With best wishes to all the brothers. I am, fraternally,

S. G. ("Doc") DYER.
Press Secretary.

Chico No. 542.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it has been some time since Local 542 has been heard from through the WORKER I will endeavor to let the brothers know that we are still meeting at the same old place.

I wish to announce through your columns the death of Bro. Edgar Hale Bangs, which occurred at Centerville June 5th. The body was brought to Chico, where it was prepared for burial, and shipped to Los Angeles for interment. Local 542, I. B. E. W., and the local order of Elks accompanied the remains to the depot in a body. At our meeting Thursday the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Edgar Hale Bangs;

WHEREAS, We mourn the loss of one who, while in life, we held dear as a brother and as a friend, and while we can never more grasp his hand and meet his pleasant smile in this life, we humbly submit to Him who has called our brother's spirit to the life beyond the grave; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local No. 542, I. B. E. W., extend to his wife and relatives our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of ninety days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our journal and a copy sent to his wife, also a copy be spread on our minutes.

Fraternally,

GEO. E. ELSTON,
R. S.

Hammond No. 571.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The following are a few methods of the Farleyites who are misleading some of the rank and file of the Brotherhood:

On May 3, 1909, the Contractors' Asso-

ciation of Gary, Indiana, presented my organization with a set of open shop working rules, to take effect May 10, but 571 did not wait for their set date, but simply quit doing business for any member of the said association, which resulted in all their work being tied up. Their step was then to seek the court of an injunction to protect the strike-breaker, but due to the effective work of our central bodies they did not elect a labor injunction judge; when, lo and behold, whose good hand appeared on the scene but the new *Skate-Header*, viz., Murphy, whose training along these lines he received at the hands of his friend in the Citizens Alliance in the city of Los Angeles, Cal.

He directed Mr. Fitzgerald, a few months back, to form a skate organization whose make up contains the following ex-Chicago Edison skates who were not eligible to become members of L. U. 571, and a bunch of clover kickers whom the contractors tried to put in our organization and deceive our body by working for less than the scale.

The contractors immediately put the above scabs to work, which resulted in a general tie-up, and after one day or so's work found them incompetent. Scabby Murphy then telegraphed to St. Louis for more strike-breakers, but due to the delay from that end of the line the contractors saw fit to negotiate with 571. with the result that they had to raise our scale to \$5.50, or 50c more on a day, and signed agreement that all skates be pulled off the jobs in half an hour from the time the agreement was signed or forfeit \$200 to some charitable institution, and as one contractor did not get busy quick enough he was found guilty and marched up to pay his fine, but not having control of his month he mentioned the source M-U-R-P-H-Y—from which it came. Of course we realized this scab's object was merely to lead our Local into more litigation.

Now a word as to our officers. I would say that Murphy has spread the following broadcast in this vicinity: That our body is being led by one M. H. Carmody, who is paroled for kidnapping, but those who know the above brother can realize the dirty and lying meanness that they are stooping to and would say that if every Local had a set of officers like Finnernan, O'Connor and Carmody they would have a condition and a wage scale.

Hoping you can spare a little space in the WORKER to show up this scab Murphy and his co-workers, I remain,

Yours in I. B. E. W.,

RAY F. ABBOT.

Press Secretary L. U. 571.

P. S.—We will show up a few more of this breed in following article.

Records of No. 1, St. Louis, will show Sullivan wrote to them to send 20 men

to break strike at Gary. St. Louis refused to send them.

San Mateo No. 617.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I am requested by our Local, No. 617, I. B. E. W., to write you of the harmony and good feeling in our Local. Last month San Mateo held a street carnival extending over three days. The last day was given up to a labor parade, in which nearly every local was strongly represented. Local 617 turned out her full membership and made a good showing with appropriate float.

The trouble in San Jose did not reach us, but on the contrary makes us all the more alert to perfect our organization. The very best of feeling exists among all our various locals, which are getting stronger every day.

We have in mind the convention in September.

Yours fraternally,

B. L. GROW,
Press Secretary.

Halifax No. 625.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Sorry to state that our late Recording Secretary left Local 625 without withdrawal card and also left in debt to our Local. His name is W. Graves, supposed to have joined Northwest Mounted Police in Regina, Canada. He has been struck off books; also H. Oland left this city without withdrawal card or traveling card and in debt to Local. Please put notice of same in WORKER.

Yours truly,

J. J. FASSETT.
R. S.

Halifax No. 625.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

If I am not too late to stop the insertion of Bro. O'Land's leaving No. 625 without withdrawal card or traveling card in the journal, kindly do so. If too late please insert in following month that Bro. Oland of No. 625, Halifax, has been heard of and sent his dues up to date, which I will remit in next month's per capita.

Trouble not settled here yet. All working. Quiet.

I remain, yours truly,

J. FASSETT,
F. S. Local 625.

Springfield, Mass., No. 643.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As Recording Secretary of Local 643, I. B. E. W., and personally, as a brother, I take great pleasure in informing you that on last Wednesday, June 23d, we success-

fully established above Local in this city, which is a strong Reid-Murphy town.

Our roll-call numbered fourteen (14) members. Brother Joyce, District Organizer, called the meeting to order and instructed us in our duties until after the election of officers, after which he presented the President with the charter.

Brother Joyce is delighted at the prospect, and told me personally there was a bright outlook for organization in this vicinity.

The following is the list of officers elected:

President—D. McKella Whyte.

Vice-President—A. J. Holmes.

Recording Secretary—L. D. Brooks.

Financial Secretary — David Friedlander.

Treasurer—A. J. Wylie.

Our President, Brother D. M. Whyte, was elected unanimously and certainly we all agree that he is perfectly capable of guiding us in the right direction as he possesses a strong will in regard to the difference between right and wrong, and is also well fitted to be the head of any Local, as he has traveled extensively and is familiar with existing conditions in numerous parts of this country.

At our next meeting we shall elect the remaining officers.

Brother Holmes, our Vice-President, is also a very capable man and great credit is due him as he hustled and was the first to communicate with the District Organizer. Brothers Friedlander and

Wylie are also in line for a share of our admiration and have our utmost confidence.

With best wishes for success, I am,

Fraternally yours,

LESTER D. BROOKS.

R. S. and P. S.

P. S.—By vote of the Local I am instructed to ask you to publish this letter in the next issue of the WORKER.

L. D. B.

RESPECT FOR THE FEDERATION CHIEF.

Samuel Gompers gained a distinction on his fifty-ninth birthday, January 27, that probably has never before been accorded to one prominent in the organized labor movement. The state senate of North Carolina, as a mark of respect to the federation's chief, adjourned its afternoon session on that day, at the request of the Raleigh trade unions. This action is all the more surprising in view of the fact that it can not be said that that state is "dominated by the labor trust." A press dispatch said at the time that "some of the senators expressed dissatisfaction when they realized what had been done, while others approved the unprecedented action of so honoring a man still living and who is not admired by all in this region." The labor-crushing child labor advocates who operate the cotton mills in that state are among those who do not "admire" the "grand old man of labor."—Typographical Journal.

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